

# 2017 Introduction

## Background

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,500 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

## Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical

services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the *North American Industry Classification Manual*, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

## Survey Records

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The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

## Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

## Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction

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Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

## Survey Estimates

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The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

## Survey Users

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The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

## Summary Data

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Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

## Incidence Rate Calculations

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The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

## Case and Demographic Data

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The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

## Incidence Rate Calculations

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Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

# 2017 Summary

## All Industries

### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* was 2.8 in all industries, including state and local government, in Missouri in 2017. This rate was unchanged from the 2016 rate.
- There were 64,200 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri in 2017 in all industries, including state and local government. This number was not statistically significantly changed from 2016.

### Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2017 was 2.7. This rate was unchanged from the 2016 rate.
- There were 60,600 *injuries* in Missouri in all industries, including state and local government in 2017. This was not statistically significantly changed from 2016.

### Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for all industries, including state and local government, was 16.0, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 15.2.
  - The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 9.3 in 2017. This was not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 9.9.
- There were 3,600 total *illnesses* in all industries, including state and local government in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from 2016.
  - There were 2,100 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category, not statistically significantly changed from 2016. The all other illnesses category accounted for 58.3 percent of the *illness* cases.

## Private Industry

### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for private industry in Missouri for 2017 was 2.6. This rate was statistically significantly reduced from the 2016 rate of 2.8, continuing the downward trend, as the 2016 rate was also less than the 2015 rate of 3.0.
- There were 50,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2017.

### Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Missouri private industry in 2017 was 2.5. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 2.6.
- There were 48,100 *injuries* in Missouri private industry in 2017.

### Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2017 was 13.1, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 14.3.
  - The incidence rate was 8.5 for the all other illnesses category. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 9.4.

- There were 2,600 total nonfatal occupational *illness* cases in Missouri private industry in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from 2016.
  - There were 1,700 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category which were not statistically significantly changed from 2016. The all other illnesses category accounted for 65.4 percent of the *illness* cases.

## Private industry goods-producing sectors

### Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.5 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 3.7.
- There were 13,700 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2017. These accounted for 27.1 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (NAICS 21) had an incidence rate of 2.9, statistically significantly decreased from the 2016 rate of 3.3.
- Within the private industry manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), food manufacturing (NAICS 311); animal slaughtering and processing (NAICS 3116); glass and glass product manufacturing (NAICS 3272); and transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336) had incidence rates that were statistically significantly decreased in 2017 from 2016.

### Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry goods-producing sectors was 3.2 in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 3.3.
- The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for private industry goods-producing sectors was 12,300 in 2017. These accounted for 25.6 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

### Illnesses

- Goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry had an incidence rate of 36.3 for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 39.7.
  - The incidence rate was 25.1 for the all other illnesses category.
- There were 1,400 total *illness* cases in private industry goods-producing sectors in Missouri in 2017. These cases accounted for 53.8 percent of the private industry *illness* cases.
  - There were 1,000 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 71.4 percent of the goods-producing *illness* cases.

## Private industry service-providing sectors

### Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 2.4 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 2.5.
- There were 36,900 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2017. These accounted for 72.9 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- Within the retail trade sector (NAICS 44-45), the incidence rate for food and beverage stores (NAICS 445) and grocery stores (NAICS 4451) were statistically significantly higher in 2017 than in 2016.
- Within the transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49), the incidence rate for general freight trucking (NAICS 4841) was statistically significantly lower in 2017 than in 2016.
- Within the health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62), nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) and nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities) (NAICS 6231) had statistically significantly lower incidence rates in 2017 than in 2016, following the trend that the rates for 2016 were lower than the rates in 2015. Social assistance (NAICS 624) and child day care services (NAICS 6244) had incidence rates that were statistically significantly higher in 2017 than in 2016.

- Within the accommodation and food services sector (NAICS 72), the incidence rate for accommodation (NAICS 721) was statistically significantly less in 2017 than in 2016.

## Injuries

- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for private industry service-providing sectors was 2.3, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 2.5.
- There were 35,800 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry service-providing sectors in 2017. These accounted for 74.4 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

## Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for private industry service-providing sectors was 7.4 in 2017. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 8.0.
  - The incidence rate for the all other illnesses category was 4.4. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 4.7.
- There were 1,200 cases of occupational *illnesses* in private industry service-providing sectors in 2017. This number was unchanged from 2016. These cases accounted for 46.2 percent of the *illness* cases in private industry.
  - There were 700 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. This number was unchanged from 2016. The all other illnesses category accounted for 58.3 percent of the total private industry service-providing *illness* cases.

## State Government

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### State Government goods-producing sectors

#### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 5.9 in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from 5.1 in 2016.
  - The incidence rate for State Government goods-producing sectors was statistically significantly higher than the incidence rate for Private Industry goods-producing sectors.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for the construction sector (NAICS 23) and heavy and civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) was 5.9, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 5.1.
  - The incidence rate for the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction in State Government was statistically significantly higher than in Private Industry.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

#### Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 5.5 in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 4.6.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* was 5.5 for the construction sector as well as heavy and civil engineering construction. These rates were not statistically significantly changed from 2016.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

## Local Government

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### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government was 3.8 in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 3.4.
  - The incidence rate for Local Government was not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry.
- There were 7,700 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government.

## Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government was 3.6 in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from 2016 rate of 3.1.
- There were 7,200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government.

## Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri Local Government in 2017 was 26.3, not statistically significantly changed from the rate of 25.0 in 2016.
  - Local Government had an incidence rate of 2.9 for all other illnesses, statistically significantly reduced from the 2016 rate of 15.3.
- The total number of *illness* cases for Missouri Local Government in 2017 was 500 cases.
- There were 100 *illnesses* in the all other illness category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 20.0 percent of the *illness* category.

## Local Government goods-producing sectors

### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government goods-producing sectors was 3.4 in 2017.
  - The incidence rate for Local Government goods-producing sectors was not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry goods-producing sectors.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government goods-producing sectors.

### Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government goods-producing sectors was 3.4 in 2017.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government goods-producing sectors.

## Local Government service-providing sectors

### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.8 in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from the rate of 3.5 in 2016.
  - The incidence rate for Local Government service-providing sectors was statistically significantly higher than the incidence rate for Private Industry service-providing sectors.
- There were 7,500 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 97.4 percent of the injuries and illnesses in Local Government.
- The incidence rate for the Local Government health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62) was 5.7 in 2017, not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 4.8.
- The incidence rate for hospitals (NAICS 622) was 4.8.

### Injuries



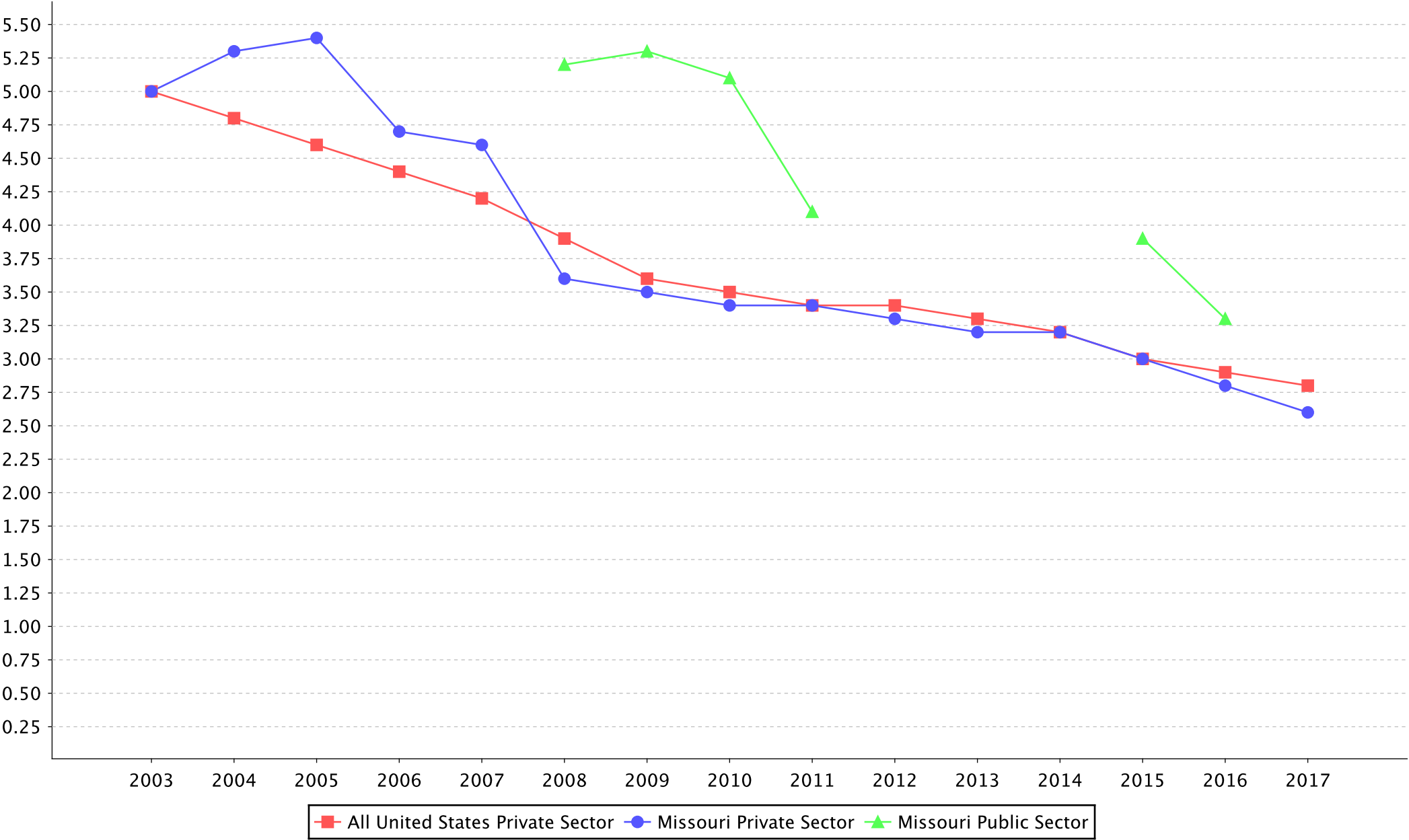
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.6 in 2017 not statistically significantly changed from the 2016 rate of 3.2.
- There were 7,000 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 97.2 percent of the *injuries* in Local Government.

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2017

Year	All United States Private Sector	Missouri Private Sector	Missouri Public Sector
2003	5.0	5.0	-
2004	4.8	5.3	-
2005	4.6	5.4	-
2006	4.4	4.7	-
2007	4.2	4.6	-
2008	3.9	3.6	5.2
2009	3.6	3.5	5.3
2010	3.5	3.4	5.1
2011	3.4	3.4	4.1
2012	3.4	3.3	-
2013	3.3	3.2	-
2014	3.2	3.2	-
2015	3.0	3.0	3.9
2016	2.9	2.8	3.3
2017	2.8	2.6	-

Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003–2017

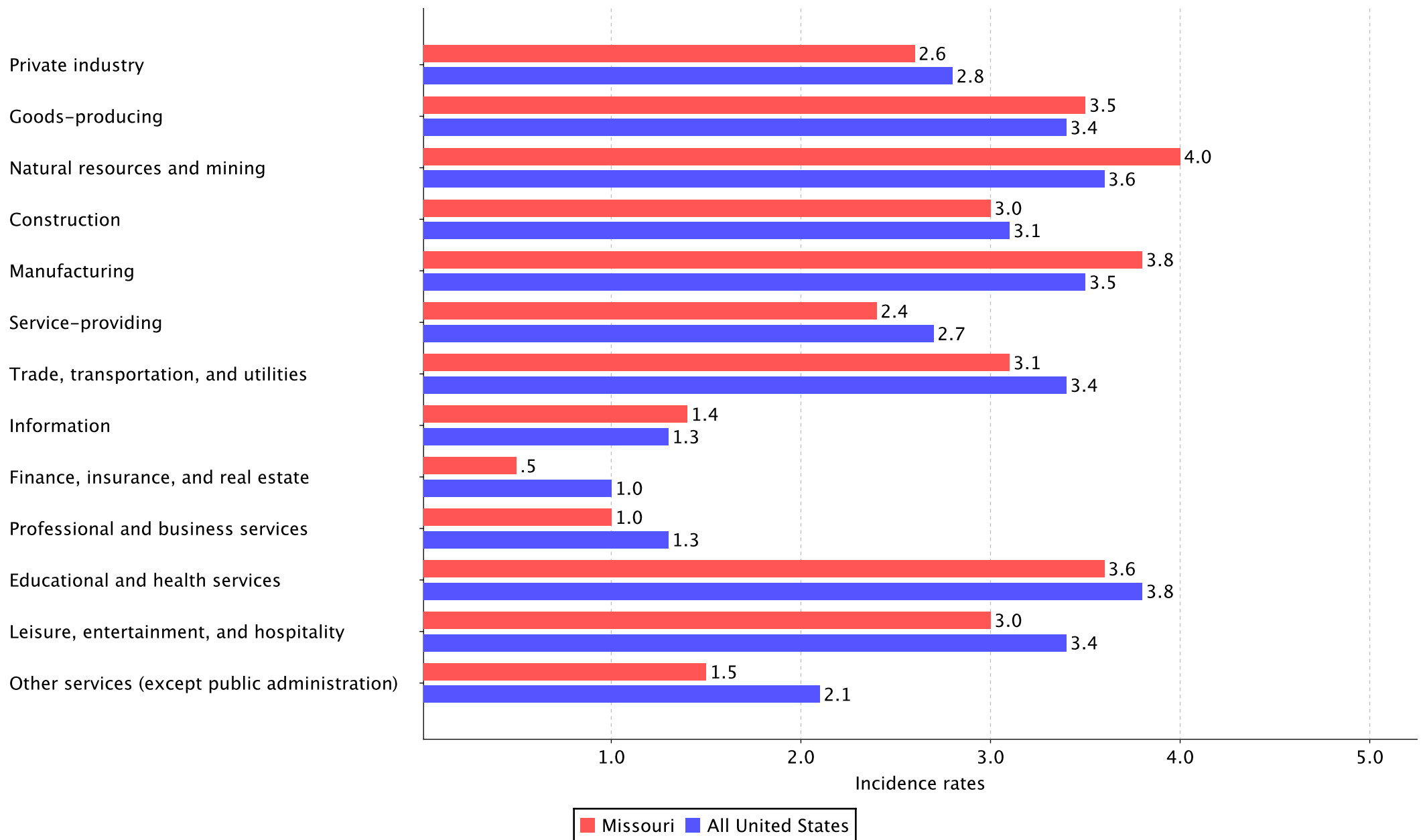
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2017

Industry	Missouri	All United States
Private industry	2.6	2.8
Goods-producing	3.5	3.4
Natural resources and mining	4.0	3.6
Construction	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	3.8	3.5
Service-providing	2.4	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.1	3.4
Information	1.4	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.5	1.0
Professional and business services	1.0	1.3
Educational and health services	3.6	3.8
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.0	3.4
Other services (except public administration)	1.5	2.1

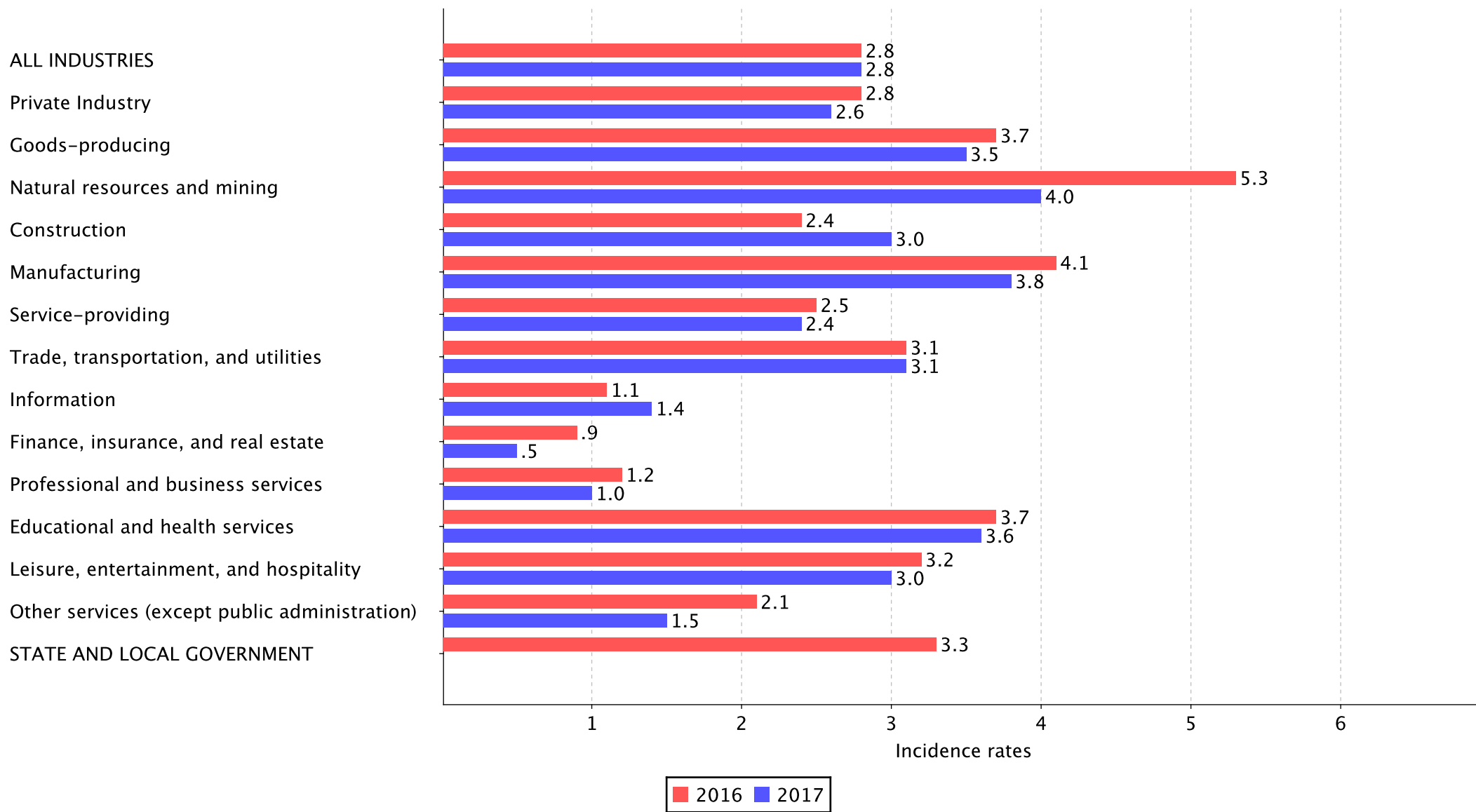
Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2016 & 2017

Industry	2016	2017
ALL INDUSTRIES	2.8	2.8
Private Industry	2.8	2.6
Goods-producing	3.7	3.5
Natural resources and mining	5.3	4.0
Construction	2.4	3.0
Manufacturing	4.1	3.8
Service-providing	2.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.1	3.1
Information	1.1	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.9	0.5
Professional and business services	1.2	1.0
Educational and health services	3.7	3.6
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.2	3.0
Other services (except public administration)	2.1	1.5
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	3.3	-

Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2016 & 2017  
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

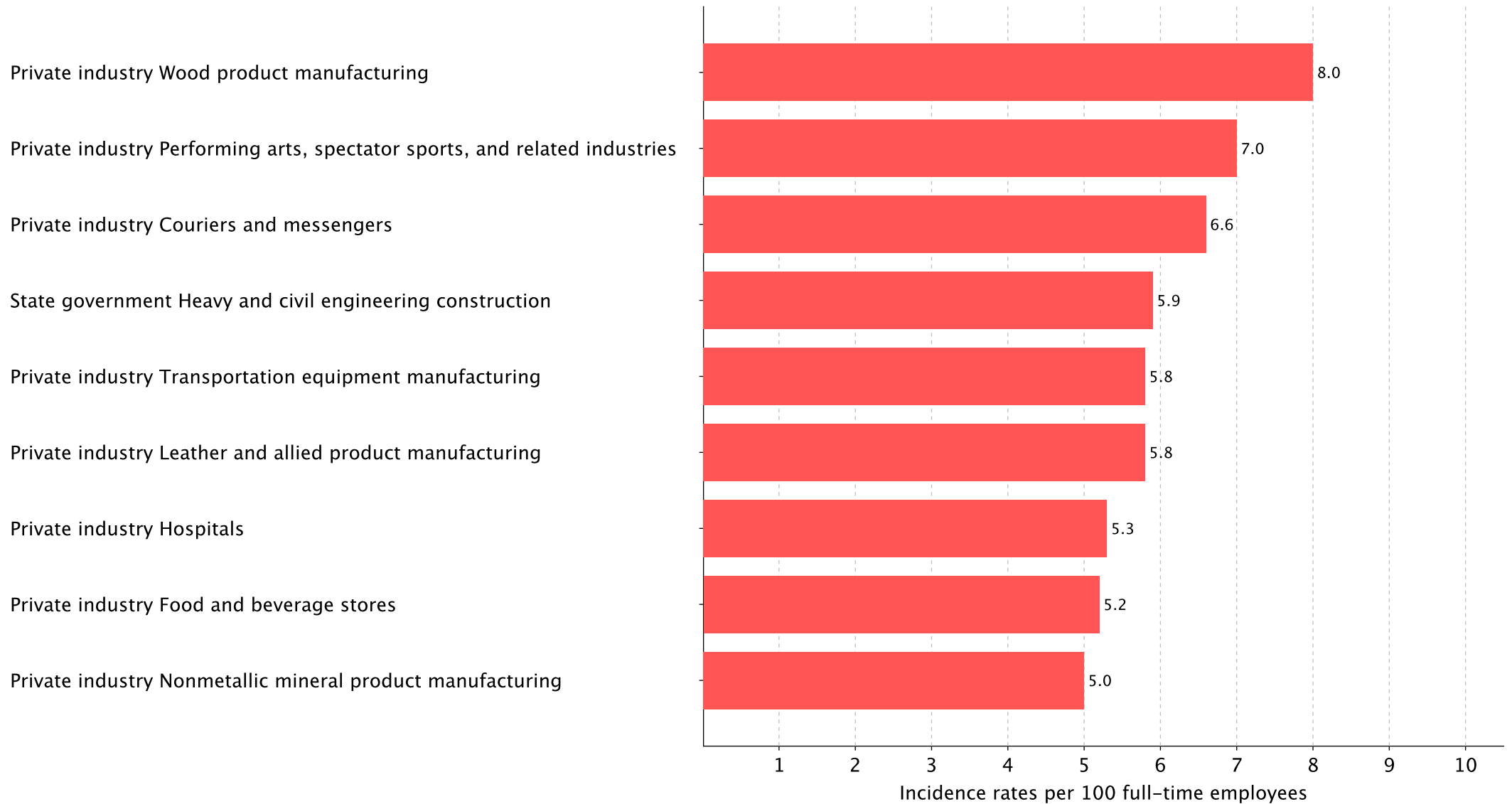


Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2017

Industry	Value
Private industry Wood product manufacturing	8.0
Private industry Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	7.0
Private industry Couriers and messengers	6.6
State government Heavy and civil engineering construction	5.9
Private industry Transportation equipment manufacturing	5.8
Private industry Leather and allied product manufacturing	5.8
Private industry Hospitals	5.3
Private industry Food and beverage stores	5.2
Private industry Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	5.0



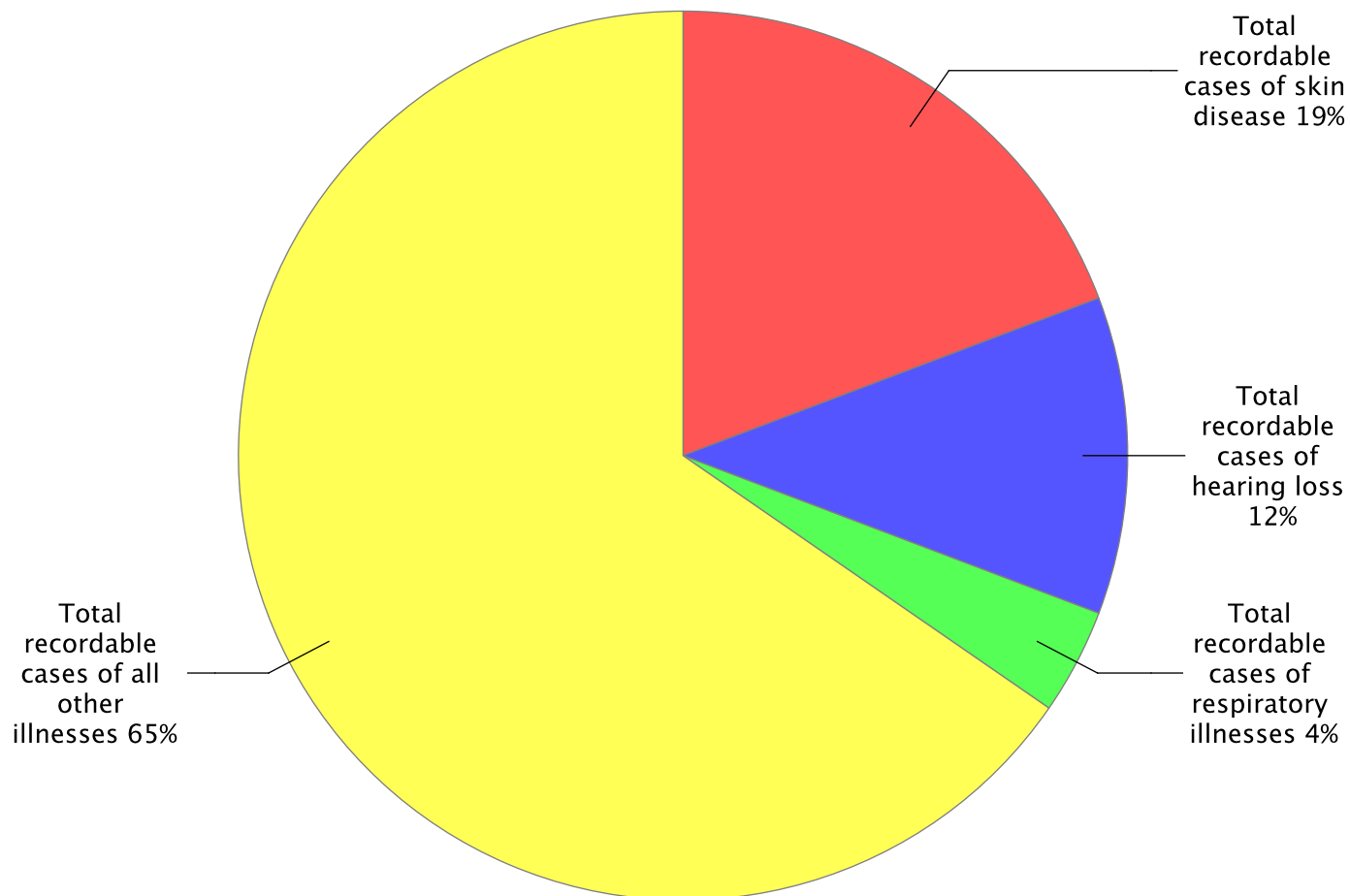
Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2017

Private industry	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.5
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.3
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.1
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	1.7

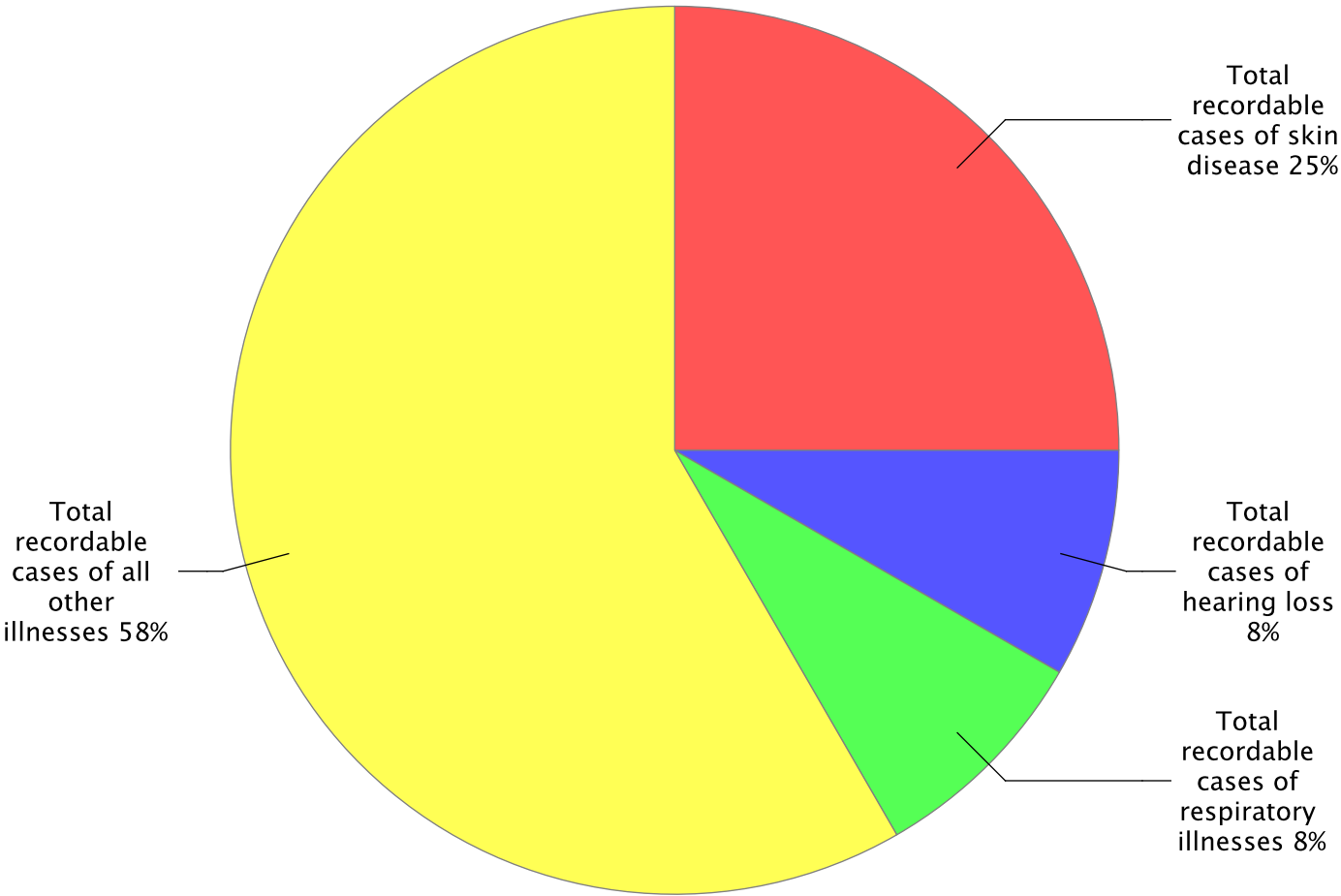
Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2017

All Industries	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.9
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.3
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.3
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.1

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2017

State and local government	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	-
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	-
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	-
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	-

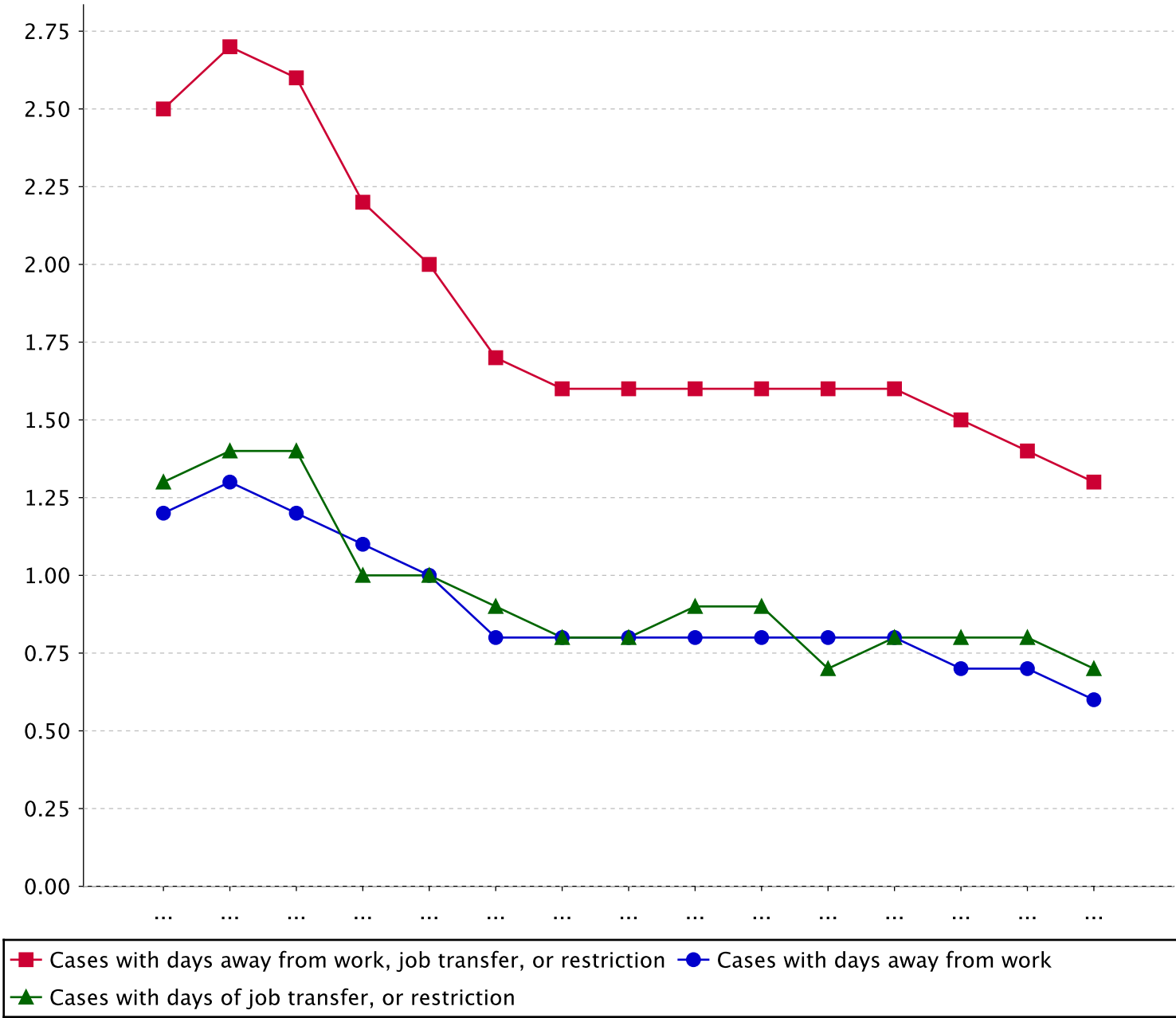
Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2017

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	2.5	1.2	1.3
2004	2.7	1.3	1.4
2005	2.6	1.2	1.4
2006	2.2	1.1	1.0
2007	2.0	1.0	1.0
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.9
2012	1.6	0.8	0.9
2013	1.6	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8
2016	1.4	0.7	0.8
2017	1.3	0.6	0.7



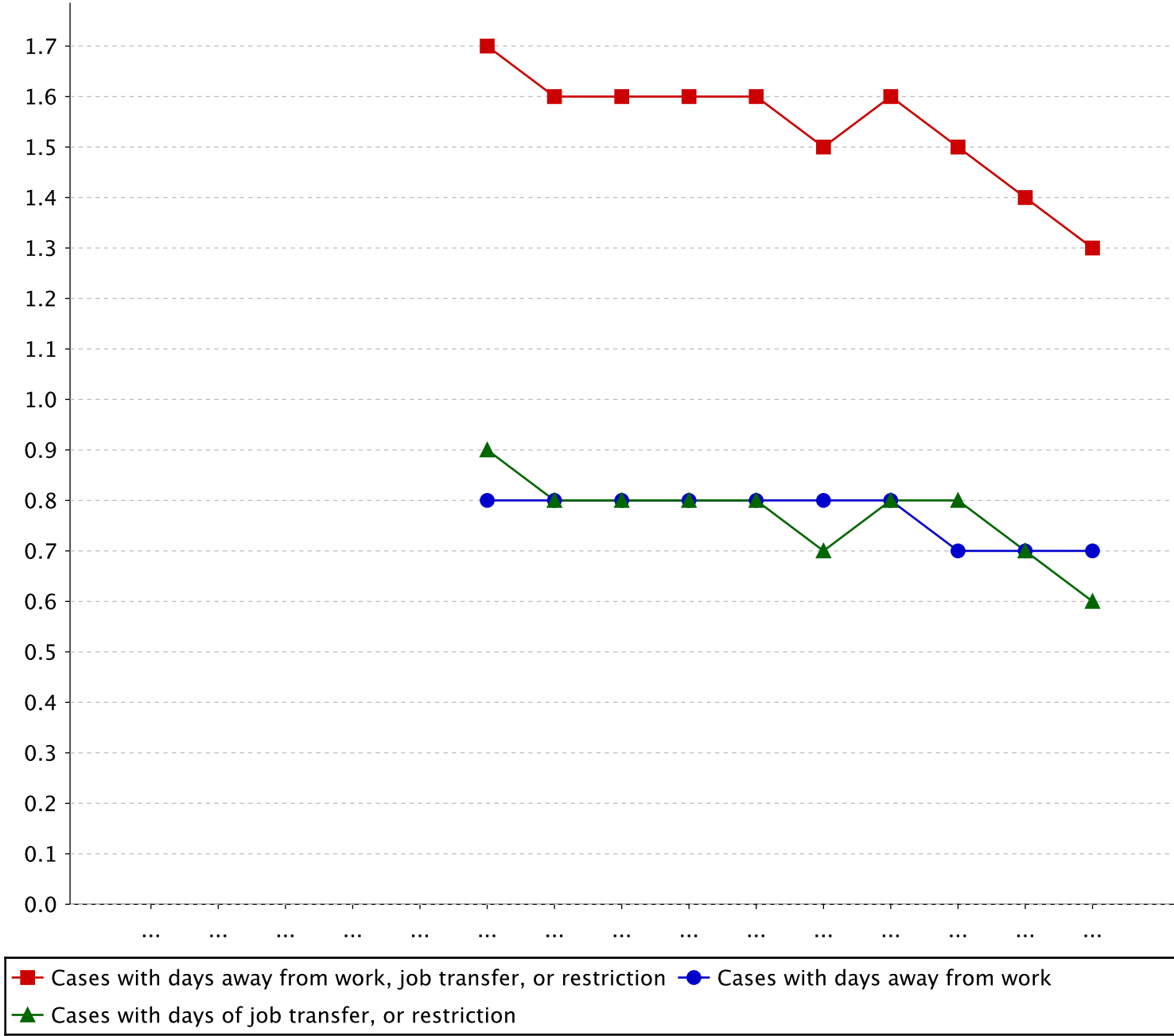
Chart 6. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003–2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2017

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.8
2012	1.6	0.8	0.8
2013	1.5	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8
2016	1.4	0.7	0.7
2017	1.3	0.7	0.6

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003–2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

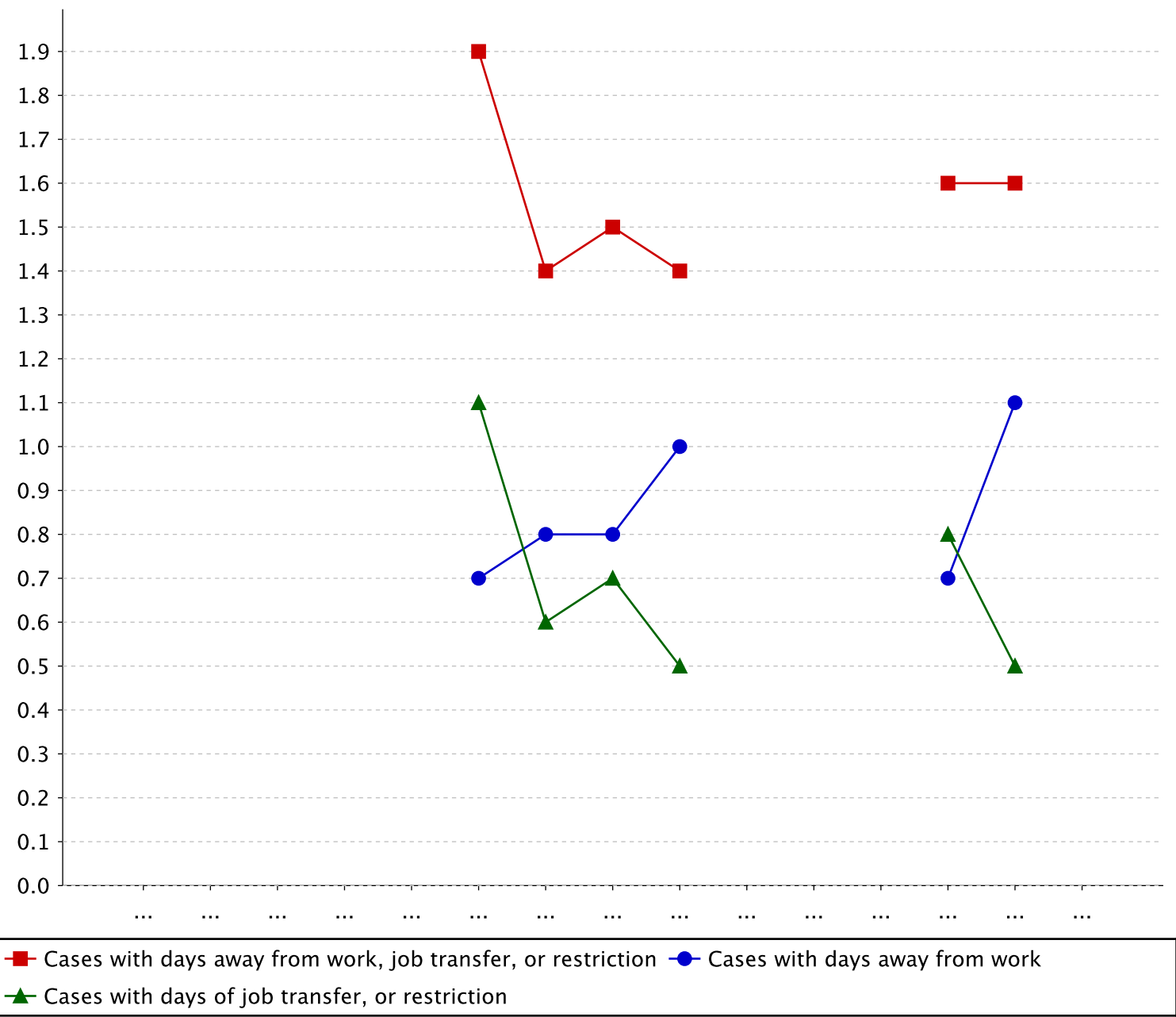


Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2017

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.9	0.7	1.1
2009	1.4	0.8	0.6
2010	1.5	0.8	0.7
2011	1.4	1.0	0.5
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	1.6	0.7	0.8
2016	1.6	1.1	0.5
2017	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003–2017

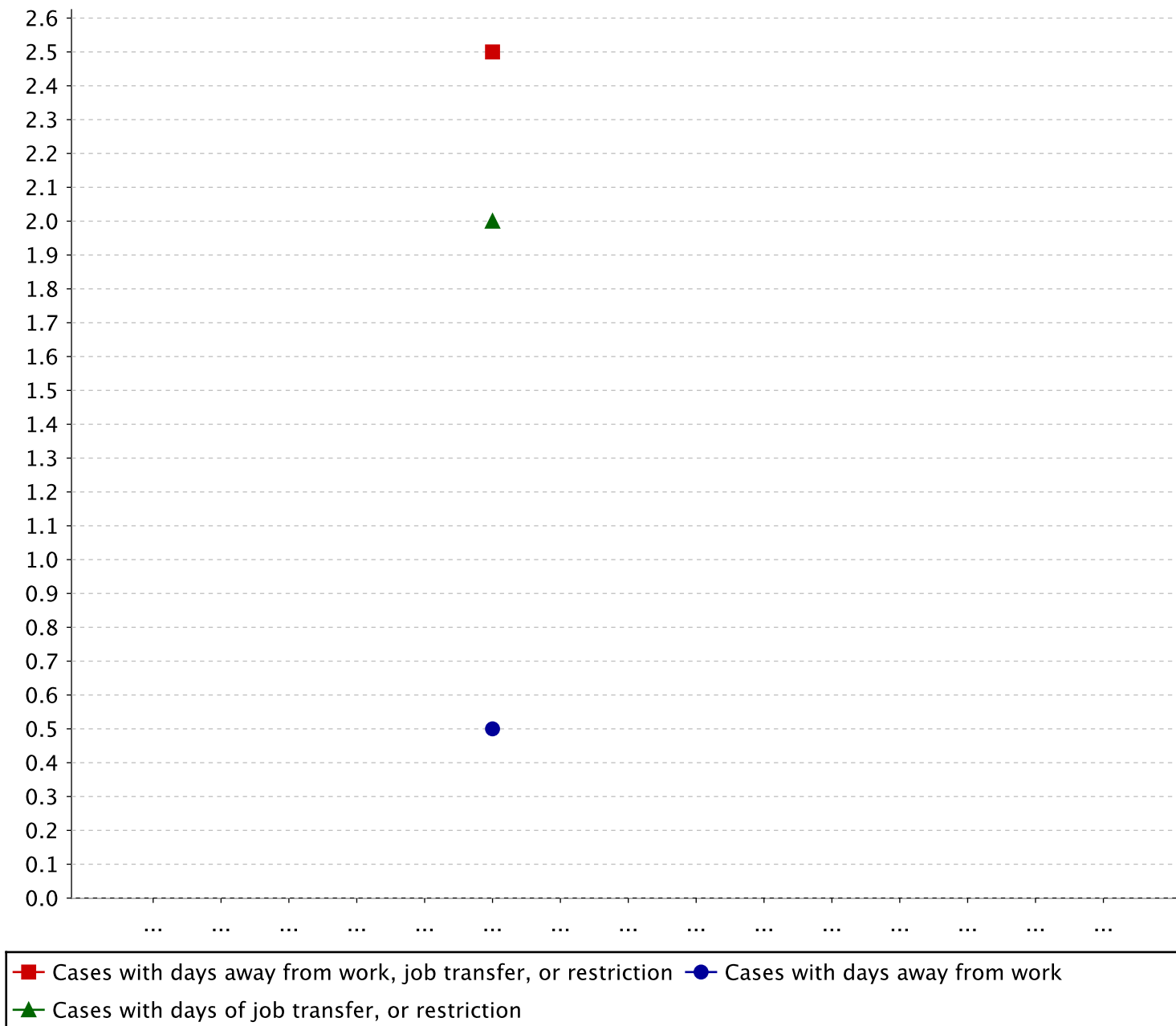
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2017

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	2.5	0.5	2.0
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003–2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

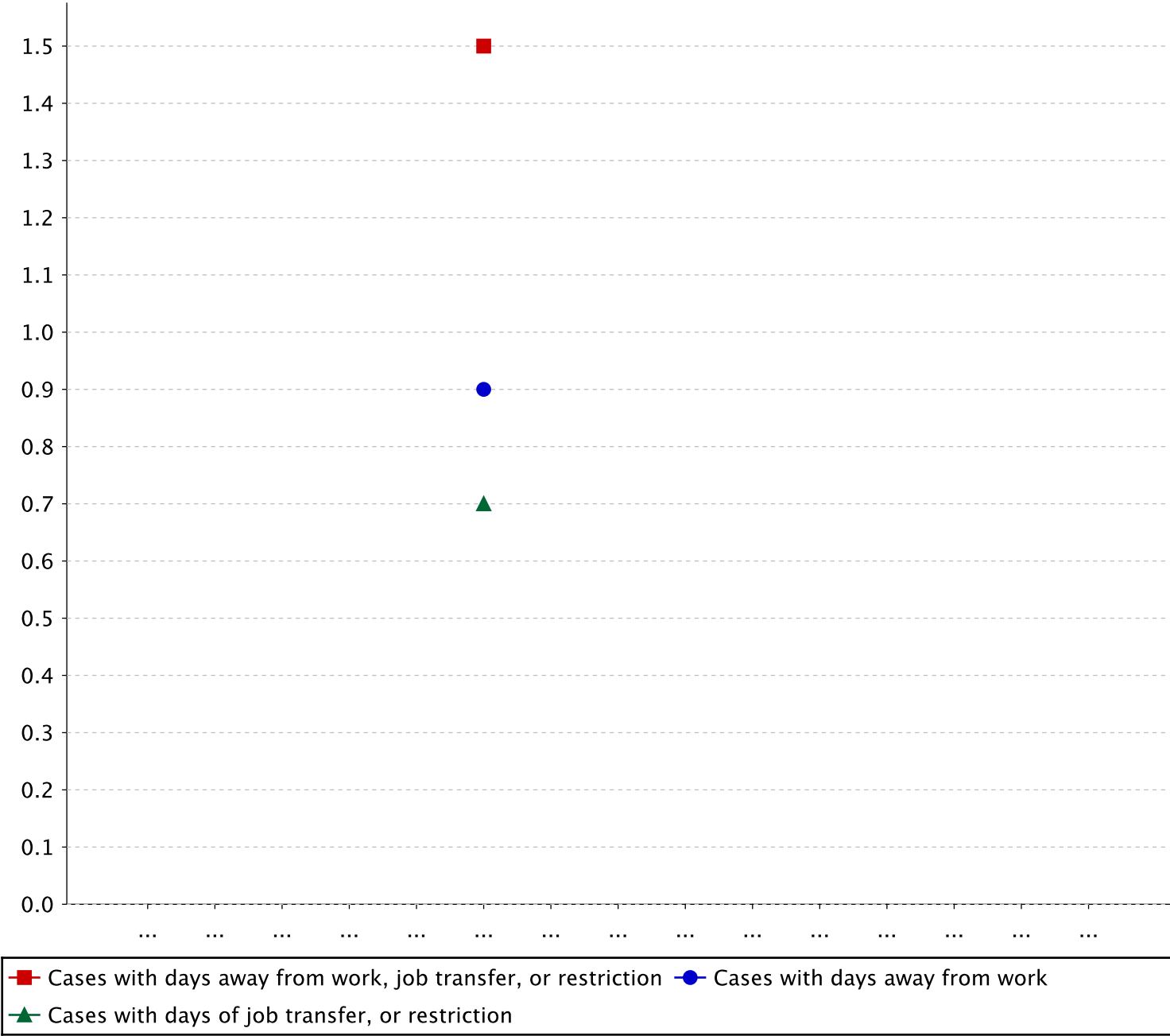


Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2017

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.5	0.9	0.7
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003–2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

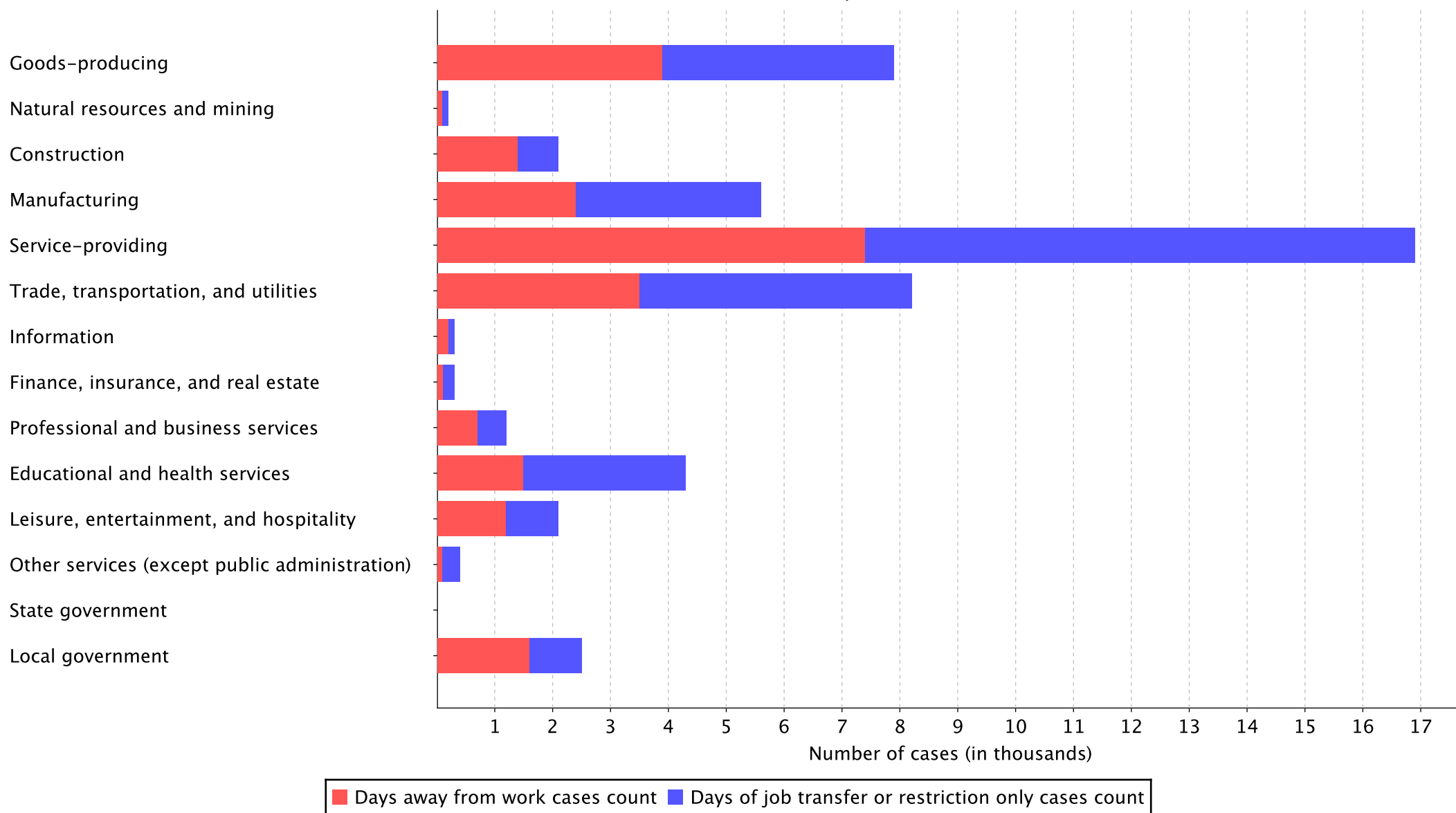


Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2017

Industry	DAFW	DJTR
Goods-producing	3.9	4.0
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.1
Construction	1.4	0.7
Manufacturing	2.4	3.2
Service-providing	7.4	9.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.5	4.7
Information	0.2	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.1	0.2
Professional and business services	0.7	0.5
Educational and health services	1.5	2.8
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	1.2	0.9
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.3
State government	-	-
Local government	1.6	0.9

Chart 7: Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2017

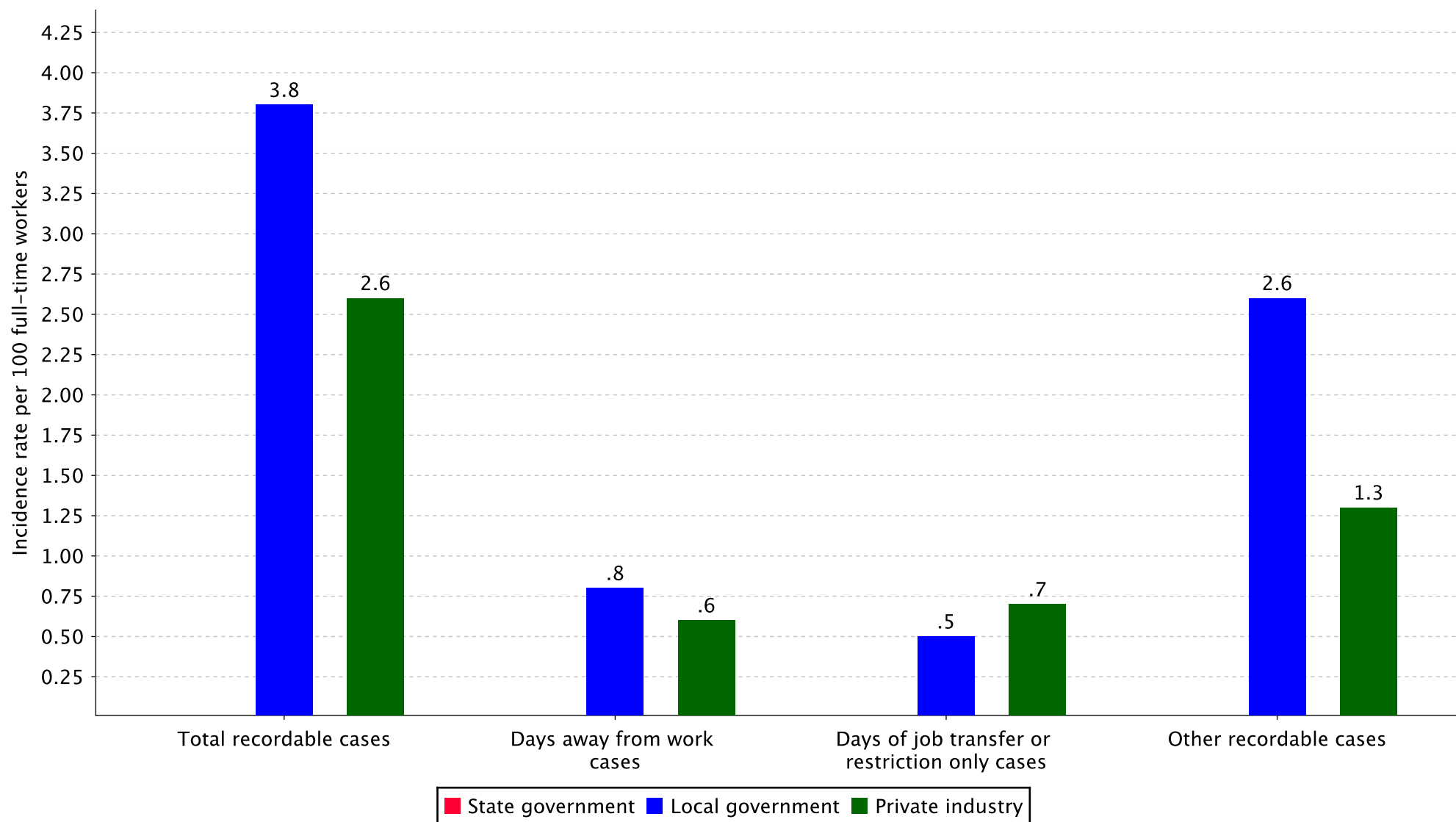
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2017

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	3.8	2.6
Days away from work cases	-	0.8	0.6
Days of job transfer or restriction only cases	-	0.5	0.7
Other recordable cases	-	2.6	1.3

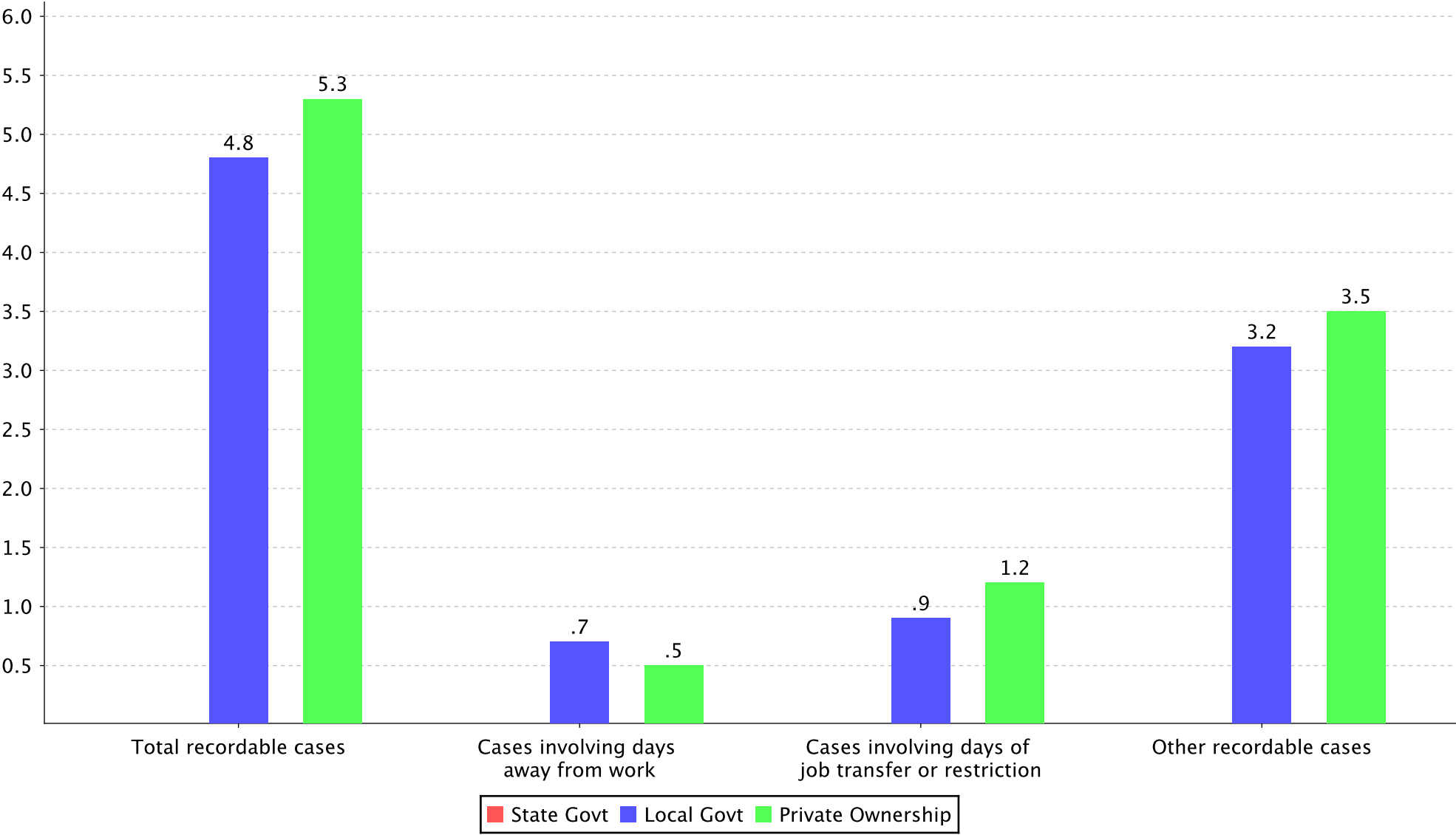
Chart 8. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2017

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	4.8	5.3
Cases involving days away from work	-	0.7	0.5
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	-	0.9	1.2
Other recordable cases	-	3.2	3.5

Chart 9. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

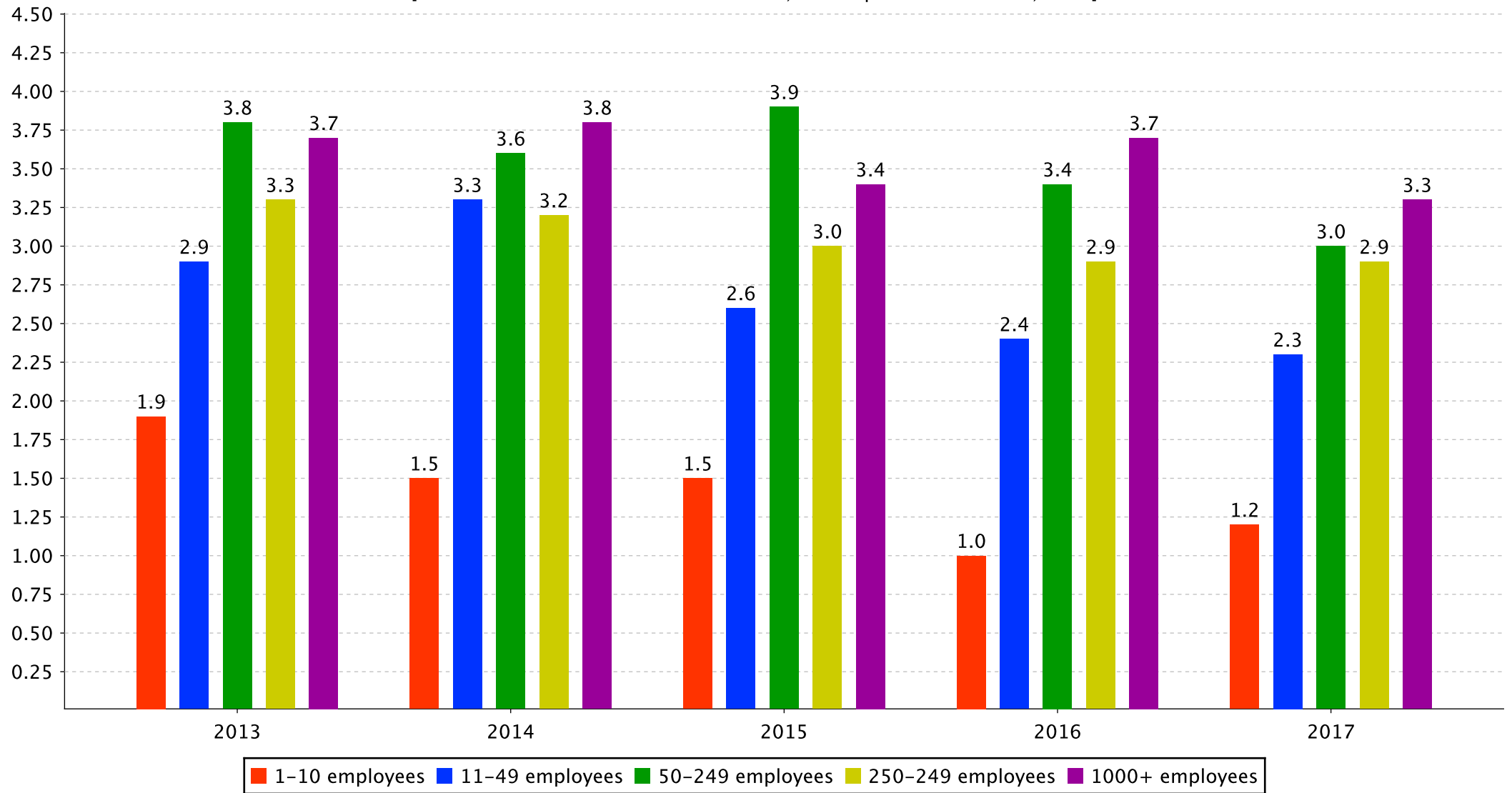


Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2012-2017

Year	Size 1 1-10 employees	Size 2 11-49 employees	Size 3 50-249 employees	Size 4 250-999 employees	Size 5 1000+ employees
2013	1.9	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.7
2014	1.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.8
2015	1.5	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.4
2016	1.0	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.7
2017	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.3



Chart 10. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2012–2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		2.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.5
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b>		2.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		3.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b>		4.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>5</sup></b>		4.8	2.1	1.2	0.8	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	1.3	1.0	--	--	--
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>6</sup></b>		2.9	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.9
<b>Construction</b>		3.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.1
<b>Construction</b>		3.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.8	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.8	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.7
Food manufacturing	311	3.4	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	5.8	3.6	1.5	2.2	2.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	8.0	4.4	2.6	1.8	--
Paper manufacturing	322	3.8	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.3
Printing and related support activities	323	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.8	1.8	--	1.5	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.5	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.0	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.5	2.8	0.7	2.2	1.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.2	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.1

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.2	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.9	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	5.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.1	0.5	--	0.3	1.6
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		3.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		2.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.7	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.9	0.7	--	0.5	0.2
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.2	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.7
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.7
Food and beverage stores	445	5.2	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.9
Health and personal care stores	446	1.3	0.6	--	0.6	0.7
Gasoline stations	447	2.6	1.3	--	0.1	1.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.9
General merchandise stores	452	3.9	2.5	0.6	1.9	1.4
Nonstore retailers	454	2.9	2.6	0.1	2.4	0.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		4.2	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.2
Truck transportation	484	4.0	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2
Support activities for transportation	488	2.8	1.8	1.2	--	1.0
Couriers and messengers	492	6.6	5.1	1.9	3.2	1.5
Warehousing and storage	493	4.5	2.9	1.0	1.9	1.5
<b>Utilities</b>		3.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.7

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	3.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.7
<b>Information</b>		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
<b>Information</b>		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	1.4	0.7	0.3	--	0.7
Telecommunications	517	1.4	0.9	0.8	--	0.6
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.5	0.3	--	0.2	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.4	--	--	--	0.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		1.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6
Real estate	531	0.5	0.3	--	0.2	0.1
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.9
Administrative and support services	561	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.2

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.3
<b>Educational services</b>		1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
Educational services	611	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		3.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4
Hospitals	622	5.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.4	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.0
Social assistance	624	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.4
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		3.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.9
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		3.9	2.0	0.5	1.5	1.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	7.0	3.7	0.7	3.0	3.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.9	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		2.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.8
Accommodation	721	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	1.0	0.7	--	1.9
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8
Repair and maintenance	811	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	--
Personal and laundry services	812	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
<b>State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>5</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		5.9	1.1	1.1	--	4.8
<b>Construction</b>		5.9	1.1	1.1	--	4.8
<b>Construction</b>		5.9	1.1	1.1	--	4.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.9	1.1	1.1	--	4.8
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.6
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		3.4	2.0	1.6	0.4	1.4
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		--	2.6	1.1	--	2.3
Utilities	221	--	2.6	1.1	--	2.3
<b>Educational and health services</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		5.7	1.7	0.5	1.2	--
Hospitals	622	4.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	3.2
<b>Public administration</b>		6.1	2.3	--	0.7	3.8
<b>Public administration</b>		6.1	2.3	--	0.7	3.8

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

[illegible]

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		64.2	29.3	14.9	14.4	34.9
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		50.6	24.7	11.3	13.5	25.9
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		13.7	7.8	3.9	4.0	5.8
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		3.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
<b>Construction</b>		3.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		9.9	5.6	2.4	3.2	4.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>		9.9	5.6	2.4	3.2	4.4
Food manufacturing	311	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	--
Paper manufacturing	322	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6



**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		36.9	16.9	7.4	9.5	20.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		13.6	8.2	3.5	4.7	5.4
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		2.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Retail trade</b>		7.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	3.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Food and beverage stores	445	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0
Health and personal care stores	446	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.3	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	2.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.7
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		3.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Truck transportation	484	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Support activities for transportation	488	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
<b>Utilities</b>		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Information</b>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Information</b>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.1
Telecommunications	517	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.4	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Real estate	531	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>		3.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		1.1	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	1.1	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.9
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		1.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0
Administrative and support services	561	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Educational and health services</b>		12.0	4.3	1.5	2.8	7.7
<b>Educational services</b>		0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Educational services	611	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		11.4	4.2	1.4	2.7	7.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2
Hospitals	622	5.7	1.9	0.5	1.3	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2.6	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.2
Social assistance	624	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		5.7	2.2	1.2	0.9	3.6
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.4	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2	0.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.5	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2	0.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		4.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	3.1
Accommodation	721	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Food services and drinking places	722	4.1	1.4	1.0	--	2.7
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
Repair and maintenance	811	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		7.7	2.5	1.6	0.9	5.2
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		7.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	5.1
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		--	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Utilities	221	--	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
<b>Educational and health services</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		1.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	--
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
<b>Public administration</b>		3.0	1.2	--	0.3	1.8
<b>Public administration</b>		3.0	1.2	--	0.3	1.8

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2017**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	2.8	1.4	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	2.6	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	3.5	--	3.2	3.9	3.2	4.7
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	4.0	--	2.2	7.7	--	--
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>	4.8	--	--	9.3	--	--
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>4</sup></b>	2.9	--	2.9	4.3	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	3.0	--	2.9	3.6	2.7	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3.8	--	3.6	3.9	3.3	4.7
<b>Service-providing</b>	2.4	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	3.1	1.2	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.1
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	2.0	--	2.2	2.4	2.5	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	3.2	--	3.3	3.8	--	--
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	4.2	--	2.6	4.9	5.2	--
<b>Utilities</b>	3.5	--	5.3	3.0	4.1	--
<b>Information</b>	1.4	--	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.6
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	0.5	--	0.6	--	0.6	0.3
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	0.3	--	--	--	0.4	0.3
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	1.5	--	0.8	--	4.2	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	1.0	--	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.4
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	0.7	--	--	0.4	0.4	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	0.6	--	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	1.6	--	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.7
<b>Educational and health services</b>	3.6	--	2.2	3.6	4.5	4.5
<b>Educational services</b>	1.7	--	--	--	1.7	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	3.8	--	2.3	3.9	5.2	4.8
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>	3.0	--	2.4	3.5	6.2	3.5
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	3.9	--	--	6.2	5.0	5.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	2.9	--	2.5	3.2	7.1	1.6
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>	1.5	--	--	3.6	2.8	--
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>	1.5	--	--	3.6	2.8	--
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	3.8	--	3.2	--	5.0	--

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2017**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: <math>(N/EH) \times 200,000</math> where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses</p> <p>EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year</p> <p>200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019</p>						

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		2.7	60.6
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		2.5	48.1
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		3.2	12.3
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		3.8	0.4
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		4.8	0.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	1.3	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		2.3	0.1
<b>Construction</b>		2.9	3.3
<b>Construction</b>		2.9	3.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	0.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.9	2.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.3	8.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.3	8.7
Food manufacturing	311	2.7	1.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	5.1	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	0.6
Paper manufacturing	322	3.8	0.3
Printing and related support activities	323	2.2	0.3
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.8	( <sup>8</sup> )
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.0	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.4	0.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.9	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.3	0.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.0	1.2



**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.0	0.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.8	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.8	0.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.1	1.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.5	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.9	0.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.3	35.8
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		3.0	13.3
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		2.0	2.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.2	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.7	0.8
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.9	0.2
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.1	7.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.4	1.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.6	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.6	1.1
Food and beverage stores	445	5.1	1.7
Health and personal care stores	446	1.3	0.2
Gasoline stations	447	2.6	0.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.9	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	3.8	1.9
Nonstore retailers	454	2.9	0.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		4.1	3.4
Truck transportation	484	4.0	1.6
Support activities for transportation	488	2.8	0.3
Couriers and messengers	492	6.4	0.5
Warehousing and storage	493	4.4	0.6
<b>Utilities</b>		3.3	0.4

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
Utilities	221	3.3	0.4
<b>Information</b>		1.4	0.6
<b>Information</b>		1.4	0.6
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	1.4	0.1
Telecommunications	517	1.4	0.2
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		0.5	0.9
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.3	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.4	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		1.5	0.5
Real estate	531	0.5	0.1
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.0	3.2
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.7	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.7	1.1
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.6	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		1.5	1.7
Administrative and support services	561	1.4	1.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	2.6	0.2
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.4	11.4

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>Educational services</b>		1.6	0.5
Educational services	611	1.6	0.5
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		3.6	10.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.7	1.5
Hospitals	622	5.1	5.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	2.5
Social assistance	624	3.1	1.4
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		2.9	5.6
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		3.8	0.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	7.0	0.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.7	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.7	0.4
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		2.8	4.7
Accommodation	721	2.3	0.6
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	4.0
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.9
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	1.8	0.4
Personal and laundry services	812	1.2	0.2
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		5.5	0.3

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>Construction</b>	237	5.5	0.3
<b>Construction</b>		5.5	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction		5.5	0.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.6	7.2
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>	622	3.4	0.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.6	7.0
<b>Educational and health services</b>		--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		5.0	1.3
Hospitals		4.3	0.6
<b>Public administration</b>		5.5	2.7
<b>Public administration</b>		5.5	2.7

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  <math>(N/EH) \times 200,000</math> where  N = number of injuries  EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019</p>			

Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2017

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	16.0	3.9	1.5	0.1	1.3	9.3	3.6	0.9	0.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3	2.1
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	13.1	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	8.5	2.6	0.5	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3	1.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	36.3	4.4	0.7	--	5.8	25.1	1.4	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.2	1.0
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	25.5	--	--	--	--	21.8	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>4</sup></b>	58.7	--	--	--	--	54.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Manufacturing</b>	48.2	2.6	1.0	--	8.5	35.7	1.3	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.2	0.9
<b>Service-providing</b>	7.4	1.9	0.6	--	0.4	4.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1	0.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	5.7	0.9	0.6	--	0.8	3.3	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Retail trade</b>	6.6	1.4	0.7	--	--	4.4	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	7.9	--	--	--	2.1	3.9	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Utilities</b>	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Information</b>	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>	3.5	0.5	--	--	--	2.1	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	9.1	--	--	--	--	5.8	0.1	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.1
<b>Educational and health services</b>	17.6	5.9	1.4	--	--	9.9	0.6	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3
<b>Educational services</b>	12.7	--	--	--	--	7.9	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	18.1	6.3	1.3	--	--	10.2	0.5	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>	7.8	1.5	--	--	--	5.8	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	7.7	1.0	--	--	--	6.4	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	26.3	--	--	--	--	2.9	0.5	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1

**Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:</p> <p>N = number of illnesses</p> <p>EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year</p> <p>20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System Manual</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019</p>												

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		2.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.5
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b>		2.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		3.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b>		4.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>5</sup></b>		4.8	2.1	1.2	0.8	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	1.3	1.0	--	--	--
Support activities for crop production	1151	1.6	1.2	--	--	--
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>6</sup></b>		2.9	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.9
<b>Construction</b>		3.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.1
<b>Construction</b>		3.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.1
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.0
Utility system construction	2371	3.3	2.1	1.8	0.3	1.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	4.1	3.3	0.3	3.0	0.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.3
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	4.8	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.7
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	5.7	2.9	0.7	2.2	2.8
Masonry contractors	23814	1.5	1.5	1.5	--	--
Roofing contractors	23816	5.2	3.0	1.9	--	2.2
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.2
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Residential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238211	--	--	--	--	--



**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonresidential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238212	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	4.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.1
Residential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238221	5.4	2.5	2.0	0.4	3.0
Nonresidential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238222	3.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.5
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.1
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.8	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.8	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.7
Food manufacturing	311	3.4	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.3
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.6
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	3.8	2.7	0.6	2.1	1.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	5.9	3.4	1.8	1.7	2.5
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	5.8	3.6	1.5	2.2	2.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	8.0	4.4	2.6	1.8	--
Paper manufacturing	322	3.8	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.3
Printing and related support activities	323	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.8	1.8	--	1.5	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.5	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.4
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.0	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.3
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	--	--	--	--	--
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	4.1	2.9	--	1.9	--
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.5	2.8	0.7	2.2	1.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.2	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.1
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.7	2.6	0.8	1.8	2.1
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	4.2	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.8
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	4.2	1.5	--	1.3	2.7

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.0	0.9	0.7	--	2.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	4.9	2.2	0.6	1.6	2.7
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.2	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.4
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	1.0	0.5	--	0.3	0.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.9	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.2
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.7	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.5
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	5.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.8
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	6.0	4.4	1.5	2.9	1.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.8
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.2	1.6	--	1.0	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.1	0.5	--	0.3	1.6
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	2.8	0.6	--	0.5	2.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	1.5	0.4	--	--	1.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		3.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		2.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.9
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	4.1	3.2	0.6	--	0.9
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	--	--	--	--	--
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	3.2	2.4	0.9	1.5	--
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	2.3	2.3	--	1.8	--
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	1.1	0.6	0.3	--	0.5
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	4.4	1.0	1.0	--	3.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.7	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.9
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	3.7	2.7	0.9	1.8	1.0

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	2.3	1.2	--	0.5	1.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.9	0.7	--	0.5	0.2
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.2	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.4
Automobile dealers	4411	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.6
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.7
Home furnishings stores	4422	1.6	--	--	--	1.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.7
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.6
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	4.8	2.8	--	1.5	2.0
Food and beverage stores	445	5.2	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.9
Grocery stores	4451	4.9	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.4
Specialty food stores	4452	--	--	--	--	--
Health and personal care stores	446	1.3	0.6	--	0.6	0.7
Gasoline stations	447	2.6	1.3	--	0.1	1.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.9
General merchandise stores	452	3.9	2.5	0.6	1.9	1.4
Nonstore retailers	454	2.9	2.6	0.1	2.4	0.3
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.8	1.4	--	1.3	0.4
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		4.2	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.2
Truck transportation	484	4.0	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2
General freight trucking	4841	3.4	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.3
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	3.8	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.5
Specialized freight trucking	4842	5.6	4.8	1.9	--	0.8
Support activities for transportation	488	2.8	1.8	1.2	--	1.0
Couriers and messengers	492	6.6	5.1	1.9	3.2	1.5
Warehousing and storage	493	4.5	2.9	1.0	1.9	1.5
Warehousing and storage	4931	4.5	2.9	1.0	1.9	1.5
General warehousing and storage	49311	4.7	3.0	1.1	1.9	1.7
<b>Utilities</b>		3.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.7

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	3.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.7
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	3.4	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.7
<b>Information</b>		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
<b>Information</b>		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	1.4	0.7	0.3	--	0.7
Telecommunications	517	1.4	0.9	0.8	--	0.6
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.5	0.3	--	0.2	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.4	--	--	--	0.4
Depository credit intermediation	5221	0.5	--	--	--	0.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Insurance carriers	5241	0.2	--	--	--	0.1
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		1.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6
Real estate	531	0.5	0.3	--	0.2	0.1
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Computer systems design and related services	5415	0.5	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--	0.4
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.9
Administrative and support services	561	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.2
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.3
<b>Educational services</b>		1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
Educational services	611	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		3.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4
Offices of physicians	6211	1.7	0.1	--	--	1.6
Outpatient care centers	6214	1.8	0.3	--	--	1.5
Home health care services	6216	3.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.9
Hospitals	622	5.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	3.5
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.2	1.6	0.5	1.1	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.4	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.0
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	4.5	2.8	1.0	1.8	1.7
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	4.4	1.8	0.4	1.4	2.6
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	3.9	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.8
Other residential care facilities	6239	5.4	1.8	--	1.3	3.6
Social assistance	624	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.4
Individual and family services	6241	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.7
Child day care services	6244	3.9	1.1	--	0.6	2.8
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		3.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.9
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		3.9	2.0	0.5	1.5	1.9

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	7.0	3.7	0.7	3.0	3.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.9	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		2.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.8
Accommodation	721	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	1.0	0.7	--	1.9
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.9
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.9
Full-service restaurants	722511	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.9
Limited-service restaurants	722513	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.9
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8
Repair and maintenance	811	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	--
Personal and laundry services	812	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
<b>State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>5</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		5.9	1.1	1.1	--	4.8
<b>Construction</b>		5.9	1.1	1.1	--	4.8
<b>Construction</b>		5.9	1.1	1.1	--	4.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.9	1.1	1.1	--	4.8
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	8.5	3.3	3.3	--	5.2
<b>Local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.6
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		3.4	2.0	1.6	0.4	1.4
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		--	2.6	1.1	--	2.3
Utilities	221	--	2.6	1.1	--	2.3
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	--	3.6	1.6	--	3.2
<b>Educational and health services</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		5.7	1.7	0.5	1.2	--
Hospitals	622	4.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	3.2
<b>Public administration</b>		6.1	2.3	--	0.7	3.8
<b>Public administration</b>		6.1	2.3	--	0.7	3.8

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019



**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		64.2	29.3	14.9	14.4	34.9
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		50.6	24.7	11.3	13.5	25.9
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		13.7	7.8	3.9	4.0	5.8
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Support activities for crop production	1151	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		3.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
<b>Construction</b>		3.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.3	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Utility system construction	2371	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Masonry contractors	23814	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Roofing contractors	23816	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Residential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238211	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonresidential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238212	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Residential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238221	0.4	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Nonresidential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238222	0.3	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Building finishing contractors	2383	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		9.9	5.6	2.4	3.2	4.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>		9.9	5.6	2.4	3.2	4.4
Food manufacturing	311	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	--
Paper manufacturing	322	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	0.4	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		36.9	16.9	7.4	9.5	20.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		13.6	8.2	3.5	4.7	5.4
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		2.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	0.4	0.3	0.1	--	0.1
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	--
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Retail trade</b>		7.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	3.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Automobile dealers	4411	0.6	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.4
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Home furnishings stores	4422	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.1
Food and beverage stores	445	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0
Grocery stores	4451	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
Specialty food stores	4452	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Health and personal care stores	446	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.3	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	2.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.7
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		3.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Truck transportation	484	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
General freight trucking	4841	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Specialized freight trucking	4842	0.6	0.5	0.2	--	0.1
Support activities for transportation	488	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Warehousing and storage	4931	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
General warehousing and storage	49311	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Utilities</b>		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Information</b>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Information</b>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.1
Telecommunications	517	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.4	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Depository credit intermediation	5221	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Insurance carriers	5241	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Real estate	531	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>		3.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		1.1	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	1.1	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.9
Computer systems design and related services	5415	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		1.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0
Administrative and support services	561	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Educational and health services</b>		12.0	4.3	1.5	2.8	7.7
<b>Educational services</b>		0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Educational services	611	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	0.4	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.3
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		11.4	4.2	1.4	2.7	7.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2
Offices of physicians	6211	0.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.5
Outpatient care centers	6214	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.2
Home health care services	6216	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	622	5.7	1.9	0.5	1.3	3.8
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.3	1.6	0.5	1.2	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2.6	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.2
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	0.5	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2	0.3
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other residential care facilities	6239	0.2	0.1	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Social assistance	624	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
Individual and family services	6241	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Child day care services	6244	0.5	0.1	--	0.1	0.4
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		5.7	2.2	1.2	0.9	3.6
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.4	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2	0.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.5	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2	0.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		4.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	3.1
Accommodation	721	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Food services and drinking places	722	4.1	1.4	1.0	--	2.7
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	3.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.4
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	3.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.4
Full-service restaurants	722511	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.3
Limited-service restaurants	722513	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.1
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
Repair and maintenance	811	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		7.7	2.5	1.6	0.9	5.2
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		7.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	5.1
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		--	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Utilities	221	--	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	--	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
<b>Educational and health services</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		1.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	--
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
<b>Public administration</b>		3.0	1.2	--	0.3	1.8
<b>Public administration</b>		3.0	1.2	--	0.3	1.8



**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		16.0	3.9	1.5	0.1	1.3	9.3
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		13.1	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	8.5
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		36.3	4.4	0.7	--	5.8	25.1
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,6</sup></b>		25.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	21.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>6</sup></b>		58.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	54.4
<b>Construction</b>		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		48.2	2.6	1.0	--	8.5	35.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		48.2	2.6	1.0	--	8.5	35.7
Food manufacturing	311	70.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	19.2	47.6
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Paper manufacturing	322	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Printing and related support activities	323	26.8	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Chemical manufacturing	325	16.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	14.3	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Primary metal manufacturing	331	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	14.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	10.0	( <sup>5</sup> )
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.3	12.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	163.4	6.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.9	143.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		7.4	1.9	0.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.4	4.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		5.7	0.9	0.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.8	3.3
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Retail trade</b>		6.6	1.4	0.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	4.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Food and beverage stores	445	13.7	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.9
Health and personal care stores	446	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Gasoline stations	447	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
General merchandise stores	452	15.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.7
Nonstore retailers	454	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		7.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.1	3.9
Truck transportation	484	6.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Support activities for transportation	488	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Couriers and messengers	492	23.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Warehousing and storage	493	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Utilities</b>		19.2	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Utilities	221	19.2	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Information</b>		5.1	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Information</b>		5.1	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Telecommunications	517	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Real estate	531	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>		3.5	0.5	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	2.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		9.1	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	5.8
Administrative and support services	561	6.9	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	3.4
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Educational and health services</b>		17.6	5.9	1.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	9.9
<b>Educational services</b>		12.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.9
Educational services	611	12.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.9
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		18.1	6.3	1.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	10.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	7.5	2.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.9
Hospitals	622	21.0	1.5	2.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	16.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	24.1	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	8.7
Social assistance	624	24.0	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.8
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		7.8	1.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	5.8
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		8.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	11.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		7.7	1.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.4
Accommodation	721	17.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	10.9
Food services and drinking places	722	5.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.5
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		2.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		2.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Repair and maintenance	811	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Personal and laundry services	812	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>	237	33.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		33.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		33.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction		33.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		26.3	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.9
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		27.0	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>	221	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Utilities		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Educational and health services</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		70.3	--	22.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	20.7
Hospitals	622	56.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	17.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	38.8
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Manufacturing	31-33	12.5	3.2	1.8	0.5	0.2	6.8
Health care	80-84	8.7	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	5.9
Construction	15-17	15.3	4.1	2.3	0.7	0.4	7.8
Retail trade	52-53	6.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.8
Transportation and warehousing	42-44	9.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	7.0
Food and beverage	20-22	11.4	2.9	1.5	0.3	0.2	6.5
Professional and business services	54-56	7.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	6.0
Education	80-81	5.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.3
Government	90-92	6.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	70-72	4.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4
Accommodation and food services	72-73	10.2	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	7.0
Health care and social assistance	80-84	8.7	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	5.9
Manufacturing and construction	31-33, 15-17	14.0	3.7	2.1	0.6	0.3	7.3
Health care and manufacturing	80-84, 31-33	12.1	2.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	6.8
Health care and government	80-84, 90-92	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and education	80-84, 80-81	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and retail trade	80-84, 52-53	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and transportation and warehousing	80-84, 42-44	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and food and beverage	80-84, 20-22	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and professional and business services	80-84, 54-56	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and arts, entertainment, and recreation	80-84, 70-72	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and accommodation and food services	80-84, 72-73	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and social assistance	80-84, 80-84	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and manufacturing and construction	80-84, 31-33, 15-17	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and manufacturing	80-84, 80-84, 31-33	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and government	80-84, 80-84, 90-92	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and education	80-84, 80-84, 80-81	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and retail trade	80-84, 80-84, 52-53	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and transportation and warehousing	80-84, 80-84, 42-44	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and food and beverage	80-84, 80-84, 20-22	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and professional and business services	80-84, 80-84, 54-56	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and arts, entertainment, and recreation	80-84, 80-84, 70-72	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and accommodation and food services	80-84, 80-84, 72-73	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and social assistance	80-84, 80-84, 80-84	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and manufacturing and construction	80-84, 80-84, 31-33, 15-17	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and manufacturing	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 31-33	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and government	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 90-92	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and education	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 80-81	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and retail trade	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 52-53	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and transportation and warehousing	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 42-44	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and food and beverage	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 20-22	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and professional and business services	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 54-56	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and arts, entertainment, and recreation	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 70-72	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3
Health care and health care and health care and accommodation and food services	80-84, 80-84, 80-84, 72-73	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.3

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. □

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>		3.6	0.9	0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3	2.1
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>		2.6	0.5	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3	1.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>		1.4	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.2	1.0
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,5</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		1.3	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.2	0.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		1.3	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.2	0.9
Food manufacturing	311	0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	0.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Paper manufacturing	322	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Printing and related support activities	323	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Chemical manufacturing	325	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Primary metal manufacturing	331	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )



**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	0.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		1.2	0.3	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	0.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Retail trade</b>		0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Food and beverage stores	445	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Health and personal care stores	446	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Gasoline stations	447	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
General merchandise stores	452	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Truck transportation	484	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Support activities for transportation	488	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Couriers and messengers	492	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Warehousing and storage	493	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Utilities</b>		( <sup>d</sup> )	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	--	( <sup>d</sup> )
Utilities	221	( <sup>d</sup> )	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	--	( <sup>d</sup> )
<b>Information</b>		( <sup>d</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
<b>Information</b>		( <sup>d</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
Telecommunications	517	( <sup>d</sup> )	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
Real estate	531	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>		0.1	( <sup>d</sup> )	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	--	0.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		--	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	--	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		0.1	--	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	--	0.1
Administrative and support services	561	0.1	--	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	--	( <sup>d</sup> )
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	--

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Educational and health services</b>		0.6	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3
<b>Educational services</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Educational services	611	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		0.5	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Hospitals	622	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Social assistance	624	0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Accommodation	721	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Food services and drinking places	722	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Repair and maintenance	811	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Personal and laundry services	812	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>		0.5	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		0.5	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Utilities	221	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Educational and health services</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		0.2	--	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Hospitals	622	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2017**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		2.7	60.6	2.8	2.6
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		2.5	48.1	2.5	2.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		3.2	12.3	4.1	3.7
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		3.8	0.4	33.3	19.2
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		4.8	0.3	42.4	25.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	1.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	19.6	14.3
Support activities for crop production	1151	1.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	22.5	14.8
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		2.3	0.1	1.3	1.2
<b>Construction</b>		2.9	3.3	11.4	10.9
<b>Construction</b>		2.9	3.3	11.4	10.9
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.1	0.3	33.1	31.8
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	2.1	0.3	35.9	34.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	0.4	18.8	14.8
Utility system construction	2371	3.2	0.2	25.3	23.5
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	4.1	0.2	15.9	18.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.9	2.1	12.4	11.4
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	4.8	0.7	19.6	16.2
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	5.7	0.2	34.2	33.2
Masonry contractors	23814	1.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	55.2	54.7
Roofing contractors	23816	5.2	0.2	44.3	38.4
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.4	0.9	15.6	15.7
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	1.0	0.1	20.0	19.4
Residential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238211	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	34.2	35.6
Nonresidential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238212	1.2	0.1	21.3	21.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	4.0	0.7	19.4	18.7

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Residential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238221	5.4	0.4	32.5	31.1
Nonresidential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238222	3.0	0.3	18.5	17.9
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.6	0.4	33.5	33.5
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	0.2	56.9	56.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.3	8.7	3.5	3.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.3	8.7	3.5	3.1
Food manufacturing	311	2.7	1.1	5.5	5.8
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	2.2	0.1	14.2	15.4
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	2.8	0.5	3.0	3.0
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	5.2	0.2	18.5	24.8
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	5.1	0.1	6.0	6.3
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	0.6	25.4	27.1
Paper manufacturing	322	3.8	0.3	19.1	15.7
Printing and related support activities	323	2.2	0.3	19.3	19.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.8	( <sup>8</sup> )	17.1	10.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.0	0.4	13.5	13.2
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	1.0	0.1	24.6	23.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.4	0.6	8.8	8.9
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	3.3	0.4	10.6	10.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.9	0.4	19.2	17.9
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	40.9	43.5
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	4.0	( <sup>8</sup> )	11.8	11.3
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.8	0.2	30.0	29.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.3	0.3	8.3	8.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.0	1.2	10.6	10.3
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.5	0.4	14.9	14.4
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	4.0	0.1	17.7	16.2
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	3.9	0.1	16.8	14.9
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	2.9	0.1	26.0	25.3
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.8	0.1	26.3	25.9
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	4.8	0.4	28.0	27.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.0	0.8	8.3	7.4

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	1.8	0.1	20.5	20.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.8	0.1	25.2	24.9
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	1.0	0.1	30.7	30.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.8	0.3	10.2	10.4
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.5	0.1	13.7	14.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.1	1.8	4.4	3.6
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	5.0	0.5	8.9	7.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.5	0.2	16.2	17.0
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.2	0.1	13.9	15.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.9	0.1	28.0	28.7
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	2.7	0.1	27.7	30.8
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	1.4	0.1	51.9	53.0
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.3	35.8	3.0	2.8
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		3.0	13.3	4.5	3.8
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		2.0	2.3	10.7	9.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.2	1.2	16.1	14.0
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	4.1	0.4	28.2	28.0
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	29.2	29.2
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	3.2	0.1	30.4	29.2
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	2.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	52.5	50.2
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	1.1	0.1	33.2	32.1
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	2.1	0.3	27.2	27.6
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	4.4	0.2	41.5	43.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.7	0.8	12.7	13.6
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	3.7	0.4	13.0	14.8
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	2.3	0.1	29.1	32.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.9	0.2	38.9	39.2
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.1	7.3	6.0	5.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.4	1.0	14.7	15.0



**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Automobile dealers	4411	2.5	0.6	13.2	13.5
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	2.5	0.3	37.6	38.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.6	0.1	40.9	41.1
Home furnishings stores	4422	1.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	41.3	44.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.6	1.1	11.3	10.6
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.6	0.9	10.6	9.8
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	4.8	0.2	43.8	41.0
Food and beverage stores	445	5.1	1.7	14.8	11.2
Grocery stores	4451	4.7	1.4	10.4	10.6
Specialty food stores	4452	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	15.3	14.4
Health and personal care stores	446	1.3	0.2	36.1	35.2
Gasoline stations	447	2.6	0.5	26.3	26.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.9	0.1	37.2	37.0
General merchandise stores	452	3.8	1.9	3.6	3.6
Nonstore retailers	454	2.9	0.3	43.2	36.0
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.8	0.2	3.8	7.7
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		4.1	3.4	9.0	7.7
Truck transportation	484	4.0	1.6	16.9	14.3
General freight trucking	4841	3.3	1.0	9.0	9.2
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	3.7	0.9	9.7	9.3
Specialized freight trucking	4842	5.6	0.6	39.2	33.0
Support activities for transportation	488	2.8	0.3	27.1	26.9
Couriers and messengers	492	6.4	0.5	11.2	11.5
Warehousing and storage	493	4.4	0.6	8.4	8.3
Warehousing and storage	4931	4.4	0.6	8.4	8.3
General warehousing and storage	49311	4.7	0.5	9.1	8.4
<b>Utilities</b>		3.3	0.4	16.8	16.5
Utilities	221	3.3	0.4	16.8	16.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	3.3	0.3	18.1	17.4
<b>Information</b>		1.4	0.6	19.0	18.5
<b>Information</b>		1.4	0.6	19.0	18.5

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	1.4	0.1	28.7	27.4
Telecommunications	517	1.4	0.2	32.0	32.0
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	29.6	28.3
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		0.5	0.9	23.9	19.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.3	0.4	27.6	27.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.4	0.2	49.5	49.5
Depository credit intermediation	5221	0.5	0.2	52.8	52.8
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	21.5	21.2
Insurance carriers	5241	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	15.9	16.0
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		1.5	0.5	34.7	26.8
Real estate	531	0.5	0.1	33.3	31.9
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.0	3.2	15.7	15.7
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.7	1.1	36.5	36.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.7	1.1	36.5	36.4
Computer systems design and related services	5415	0.5	0.2	43.4	42.9
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.6	0.4	19.2	18.8
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		1.5	1.7	17.1	16.9
Administrative and support services	561	1.4	1.5	18.8	18.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	2.6	0.2	24.9	25.1
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.4	11.4	3.4	3.1
<b>Educational services</b>		1.6	0.5	9.9	8.1

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Educational services	611	1.6	0.5	9.9	8.1
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.7	0.4	3.8	2.7
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		3.6	10.9	3.5	3.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.7	1.5	14.3	13.8
Offices of physicians	6211	1.6	0.5	32.8	31.0
Outpatient care centers	6214	1.7	0.2	36.8	38.9
Home health care services	6216	3.4	0.4	11.4	12.6
Hospitals	622	5.1	5.5	1.0	1.0
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	4.9	5.1	0.5	0.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	2.5	5.4	5.4
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	4.4	1.6	6.2	6.2
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	3.7	0.4	16.0	16.1
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	3.7	0.3	10.0	8.7
Other residential care facilities	6239	5.4	0.2	35.3	35.9
Social assistance	624	3.1	1.4	18.6	17.7
Individual and family services	6241	2.4	0.6	18.5	18.1
Child day care services	6244	3.4	0.4	27.2	26.7
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		2.9	5.6	8.4	9.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		3.8	0.9	9.4	9.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	7.0	0.4	15.6	17.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.7	0.1	38.0	34.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.7	0.4	9.4	9.3
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		2.8	4.7	9.9	10.8
Accommodation	721	2.3	0.6	8.5	8.7
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	4.0	11.3	12.4
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	2.6	3.4	11.7	11.4
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	2.6	3.4	11.7	11.4
Full-service restaurants	722511	2.7	1.8	12.8	12.2
Limited-service restaurants	722513	2.6	1.5	21.1	20.8

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.9	27.1	25.5
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.9	27.1	25.5
Repair and maintenance	811	1.8	0.4	43.7	41.8
Personal and laundry services	812	1.2	0.2	41.4	39.1
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		5.5	0.3	13.6	13.8
<b>Construction</b>		5.5	0.3	13.6	13.8
<b>Construction</b>		5.5	0.3	13.6	13.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.5	0.3	13.6	13.8
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	7.7	0.1	8.7	7.6
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.6	7.2	17.6	15.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		3.4	0.2	51.5	41.7
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.6	7.0	17.9	16.1
<b>Educational and health services</b>		--	--	--	--

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		5.0	1.3	47.5	44.8
Hospitals	622	4.3	0.6	8.2	7.2
<b>Public administration</b>		5.5	2.7	23.3	22.0
<b>Public administration</b>		5.5	2.7	23.3	22.0
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  <math>(N/EH) \times 200,000</math> where  N = number of injuries  EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p><sup>9</sup> Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).</p> <p><sup>10</sup> Percent relative standard error less than 0.05.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019</p>					

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case types, 2015-2017, Missouri**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work <sup>6</sup>			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
All industries including state and local government <sup>3</sup>	3.1	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Private industry <sup>3</sup>	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
Goods-producing <sup>3</sup>	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
Natural resources and mining <sup>3,4</sup>	4.3	5.3	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>3</sup>	--	6.2	4.8	--	4.7	2.1	--	2.1	1.2	--	2.6	0.8	--	1.5	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction <sup>4</sup>	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
Construction	2.6	2.4	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.1
Manufacturing	4.2	4.1	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.7
Service-providing	2.8	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Wholesale trade	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7
Retail trade	3.1	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4
Transportation and warehousing <sup>5</sup>	4.1	4.5	4.2	2.8	3.2	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Utilities	3.8	3.0	3.5	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.7
Information	--	1.1	1.4	--	0.4	0.7	--	0.3	0.5	--	0.1	0.2	--	0.7	0.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>7</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	0.5	0.5	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.6
Professional and business services	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>7</sup> )	0.6	0.5	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.9
Educational and health services	4.0	3.7	3.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.2	2.3
Educational services	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.3
Health care and social assistance	4.3	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.6	2.3	2.4
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.3	3.2	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.2	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.4	3.9	3.9	2.3	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.9
Accommodation and food services	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.9	2.2	1.8
Other services (except public administration)	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	--	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.8
Other services (except public administration)	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	--	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.8
State and local government <sup>3</sup>	3.9	3.3	--	1.6	1.6	--	0.7	1.1	--	0.8	0.5	--	2.3	1.7	--
State government <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government <sup>3</sup>	3.4	3.4	3.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.6	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where  
N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>7</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 18, 2019

# 2017 Case & Demographics

## Private industry

### Private industry

- There were 11,270 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2017. The incidence rate was 57.9 (per 10,000 full-time workers). This rate was statistically significantly reduced from the 2016 rate of 65.1.
- There were nine median days away from work in private industry in 2017.

### Goods-producing industries

- Goods-producing sectors had 3,890 (34.5%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2017. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 100.8.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had 14 median days away from work in 2017.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 2,370 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2017. The incidence rate was 90.0.
- The construction major industry sector had 27 median days away from work in 2017. The incidence rate for construction was 125.7.

### Service-providing industries

- Service-providing sectors had 7,380 (65.5%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2017. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 47.3, statistically significantly reduced from the 2016 rate of 56.8.
- Private industry service-providing sectors had seven median days away from work in 2017.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 3,490 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2017. The incidence rate was 79.4, statistically significantly reduced from 96.7 in 2016.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 13 median days away from work in 2017.

## Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 63.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 36.5% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Male workers had 11 median days away from work; female workers had seven median days.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 42.4% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 47.6% of the cases.
- American Indian or Alaska Native workers had 60 median days away from work.

## Age of Worker

- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 22.4% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers who were 35 to 44 years old accounted for 20.9% and workers aged 55 to 64 accounted for 20.8%.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years had 15 median days away from work. Workers aged 65 and over and workers aged 16 to 19 each had 12 median days away from work.

## Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 34.3% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 33.8%.
- Workers with five or more years of service had 14 median days away from work. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service had nine median days away from work.

## Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 2,430 (21.6% of the private industry total). This number was statistically significantly less than the number of cases in 2016. Production occupations had 1,740 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2017.
- Construction and extraction occupations had 30 median days away from work in 2017. Sales and related occupations had 13 median days away from work.
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had 830 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2017. This number was not statistically significantly changed from 2016.
- The worker occupation with the second most injuries and illnesses was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers with 770. This number of cases was statistically significantly less than in 2016.
- First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers had 60 median days away from work. Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters had 32 median days away from work.

## Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 37.4% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (35.2%).
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 18.4% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (31.9%).
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 28.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2017.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 24.3% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 18.7% of the injuries and illnesses. Thursday accounted for 18.1% of the cases.

## State government

### Goods- Producing Industries

- There were 50 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri state government goods-producing industries in 2017. The incidence rate was 105.9.
- There were 50 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Missouri state government construction major industry sector in 2017. The incidence rate was 105.9.
- There were seven median days away from work in state government goods-producing industries and also in state government construction in 2017.

## Gender

- Male workers accounted for 100.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in both total goods-producing industries and construction.

## Age of Worker



- Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 60.0% of the injuries and illnesses for both goods-producing industries and construction. Workers who were 45 to 54 years old accounted for 40.0% of the injuries and illnesses.

## **Years on the Job**

- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 80.0% of the injuries and illnesses in both total goods-producing industries and construction.

## **Occupation**

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was construction and extraction occupations with 50 (100% of the state government goods-producing total).

## **Event Characteristics**

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness in 80.0% of the cases for total goods-producing sectors and construction.
- The trunk/back was the part of body affected in 40.0% of the injury or illness cases.
- Person, injured or ill worker/worker motion or position was the source in 40.0% of the cases.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event in 60.0% of the cases.
- The time of event categories, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. and 12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M., each accounted for 40.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the total goods-producing sectors as well as construction.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 4- 6 hours, had 40.0% of the injuries and illnesses for both goods-producing sectors and construction.
- Wednesday was the day of the week accounting for 40.0% of the injuries and illnesses for goods-producing sectors and construction.

## **Local government**

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### **Local government**

- There were 1,580 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2017. The incidence rate was 78.3.
- There were 23 median days away from work in local government in 2017, up from four in 2016, seven in 2015 and 20 in 2014.

## **Goods-Producing Industries**

- There were 70 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government goods-producing sectors in 2017. The incidence rate was 159.2.
- There were 13 median days away from work in local government goods-producing industries.

## **Service-Providing Industries**

- There were 1,500 (94.9% of the total local government cases) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government service-providing sectors in 2017. The incidence rate was 76.4.
- There were 24 median days away from work in local government service-providing industries, up from four in 2016, seven in 2015, and 20 in 2014.

## **Gender and Ethnicity**

- Male workers accounted for 67.1% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government. Female workers accounted for 32.9% of the injuries and illnesses.

- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 42.4% of the injuries and illnesses in local government. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 53.8% of the cases.
- Male workers had eight median days away from work; female workers had 28 median days.
- White workers had 11 median days away from work. Black or African American workers had 35 median days away from work.

## **Age of Worker**

- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 29.1% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 20 to 24 accounted for 21.5%.
- Workers aged 20 to 24 years had 31 median days away from work. Workers aged 25 to 34 years had 28 median days away from work.

## **Years on the Job**

- Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 46.2% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 24.7%. Workers with 3 to 11 months of service accounted for 24.1%.
- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service had 31 median days away from work. Workers with 3 to 11 months of service had 46 median days away from work.

## **Occupation**

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was protective service occupations with 840 (53.2% of the local government total). Transportation and material moving occupations had 320 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Healthcare support occupations had 60 median days away from work. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations had 37 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was firefighters, with 480 (30.4% of the total). Police and sheriff's patrol officers had 340 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Bus drivers, transit and intercity had 66 median days away from work. Nursing assistants had 60 median days away from work.

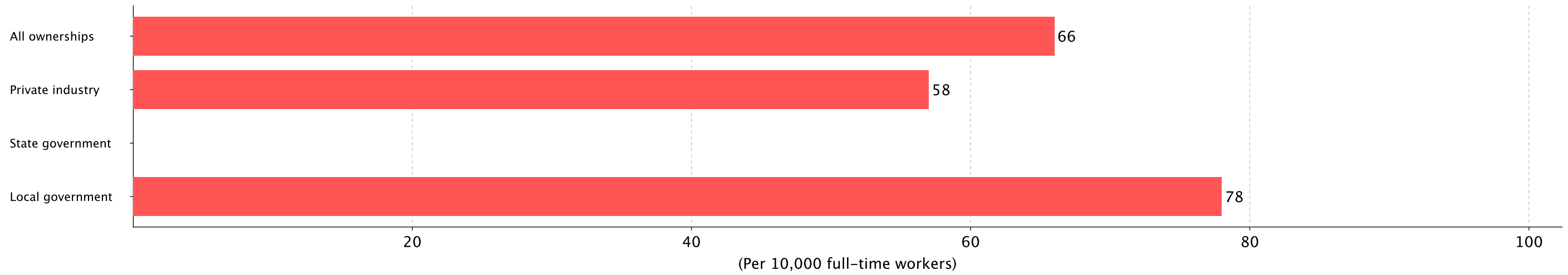
## **Event Characteristics**

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 57.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for 32.9% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 25.9% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Person, other than injured worker, accounted for 25.3% of the cases.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (43.0%). Falls, slips, trips accounted for 27.8%, with fall on same level accounting for 25.9%.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 51.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2017.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 4-6 hours, had 27.8% of the injuries and illnesses. The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2-4 hours, had 27.2% of the cases.
- Thursday was the day of the week accounting for 30.4% of the injuries and illnesses.

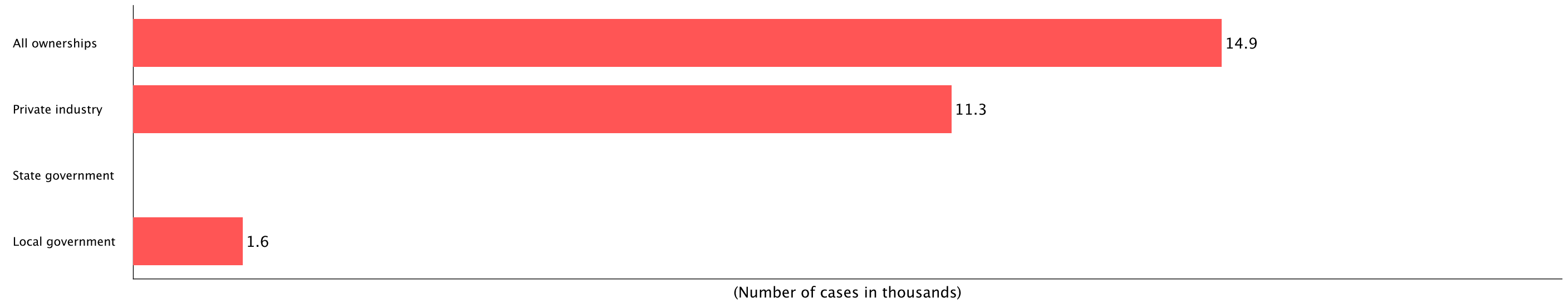
Rate and Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2017

Ownership	Rates	Counts in thousands
All ownerships	66	14.9
Private industry	58	11.3
State government	-	-
Local government	78	1.6

Chart 1. Rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2017



Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2017

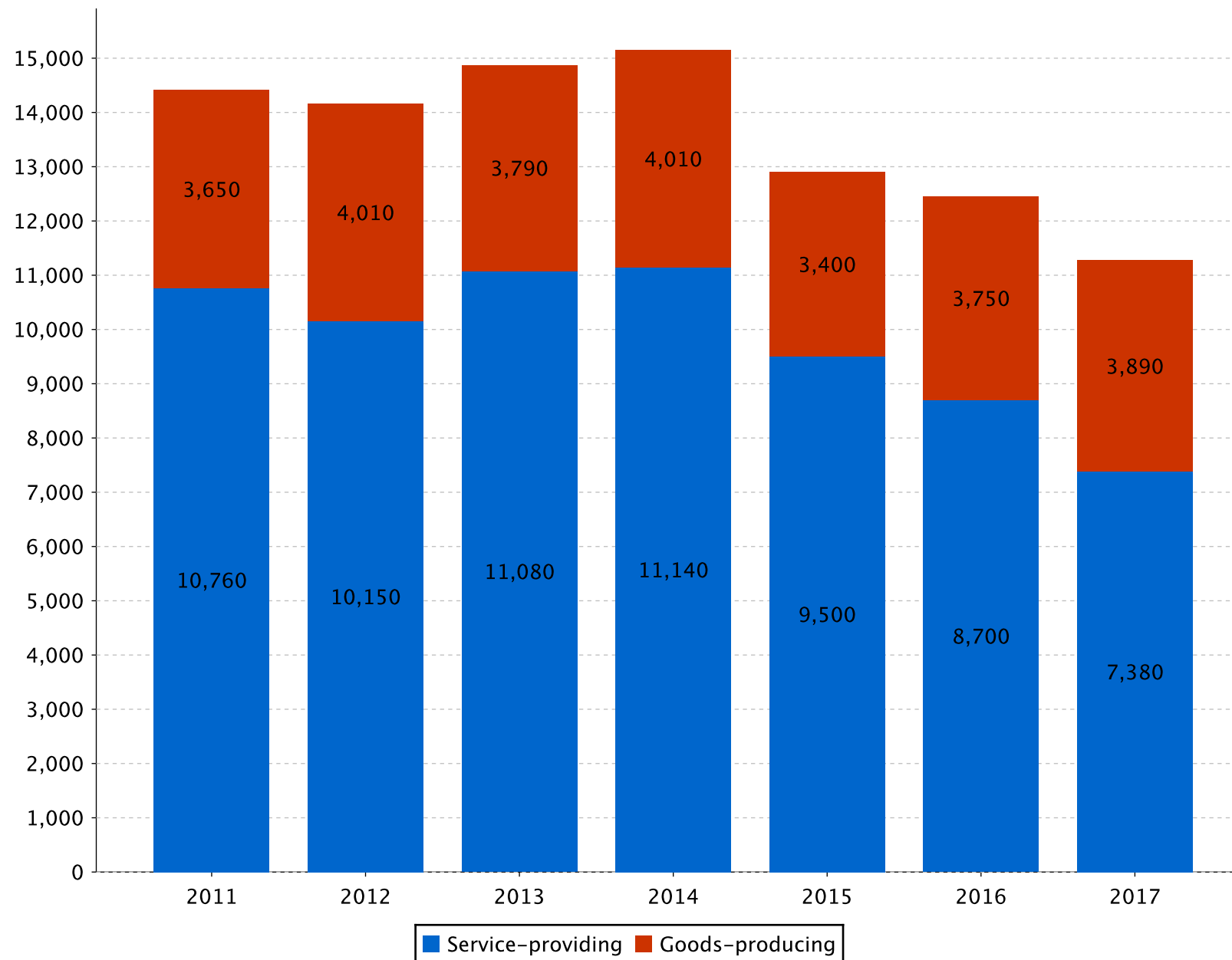


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2017

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	10,760	3,650
2012	10,150	4,010
2013	11,080	3,790
2014	11,140	4,010
2015	9,500	3,400
2016	8,700	3,750
2017	7,380	3,890

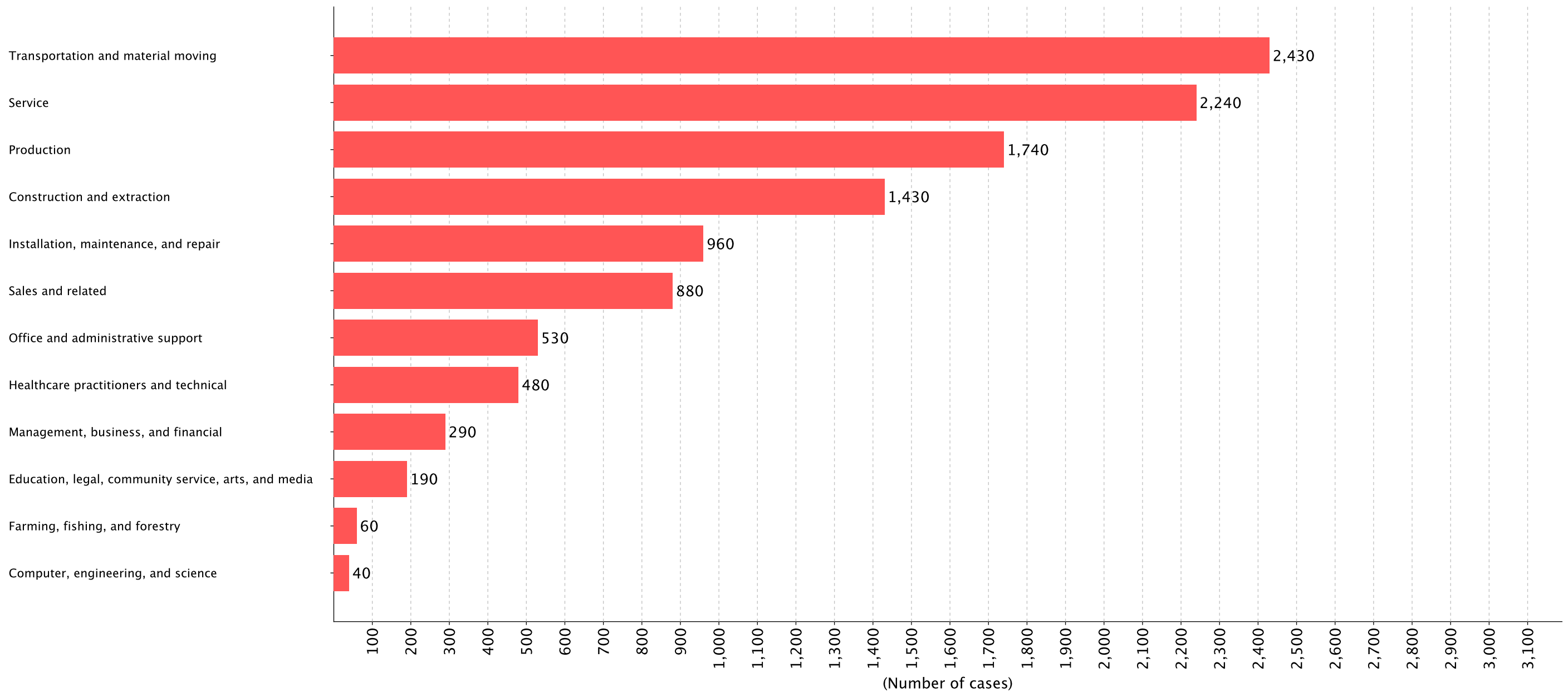
Chart 2. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011–2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Category	Value
Transportation and material moving	2,430
Service	2,240
Production	1,740
Construction and extraction	1,430
Installation, maintenance, and repair	960
Sales and related	880
Office and administrative support	530
Healthcare practitioners and technical	480
Management, business, and financial	290
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	190
Farming, fishing, and forestry	60
Computer, engineering, and science	40

Chart 3. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2017



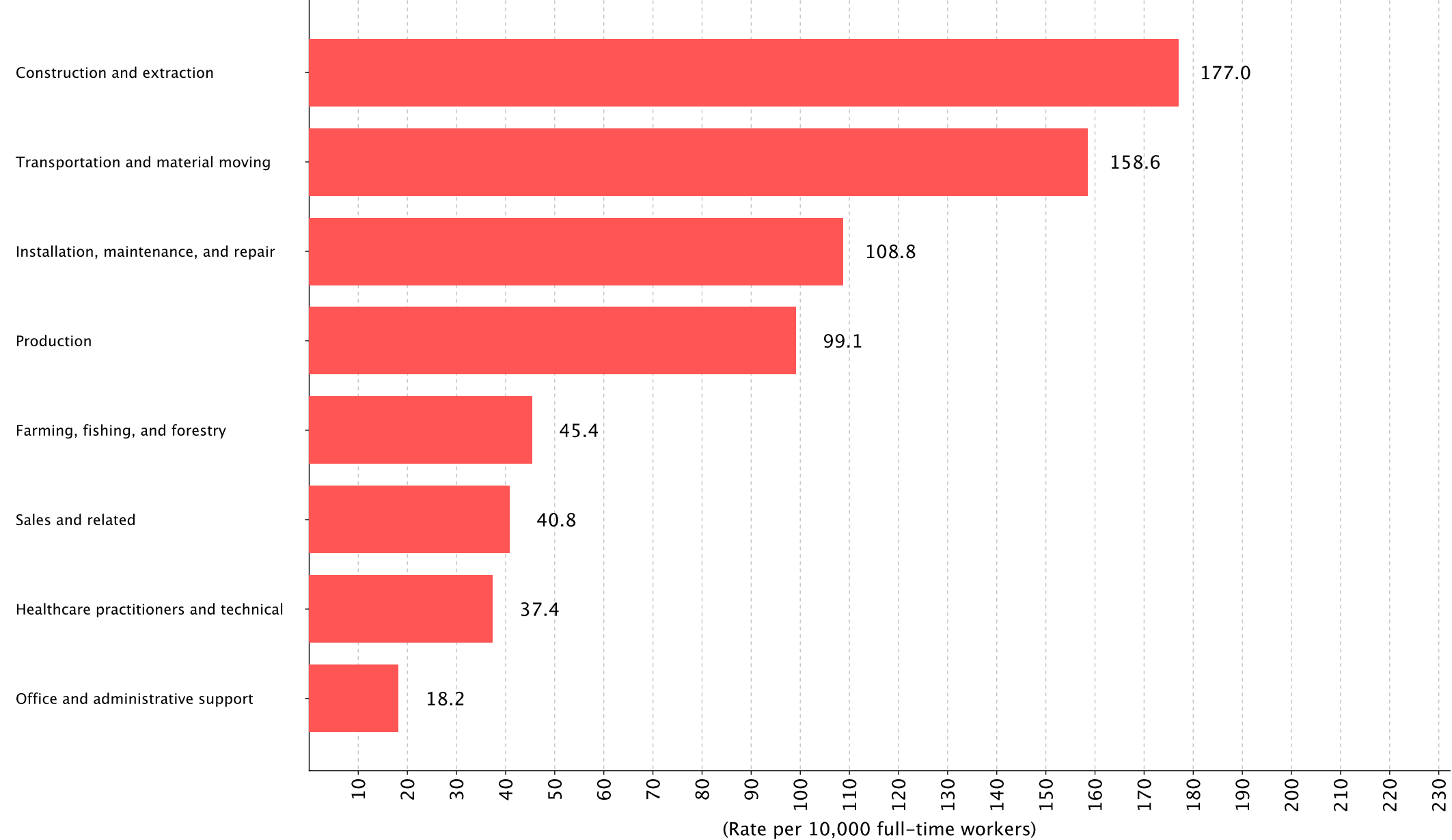
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Category	Value
Construction and extraction	177.0
Transportation and material moving	158.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	108.8
Production	99.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry	45.4
Sales and related	40.8
Healthcare practitioners and technical	37.4
Office and administrative support	18.2

Chart 4. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2017

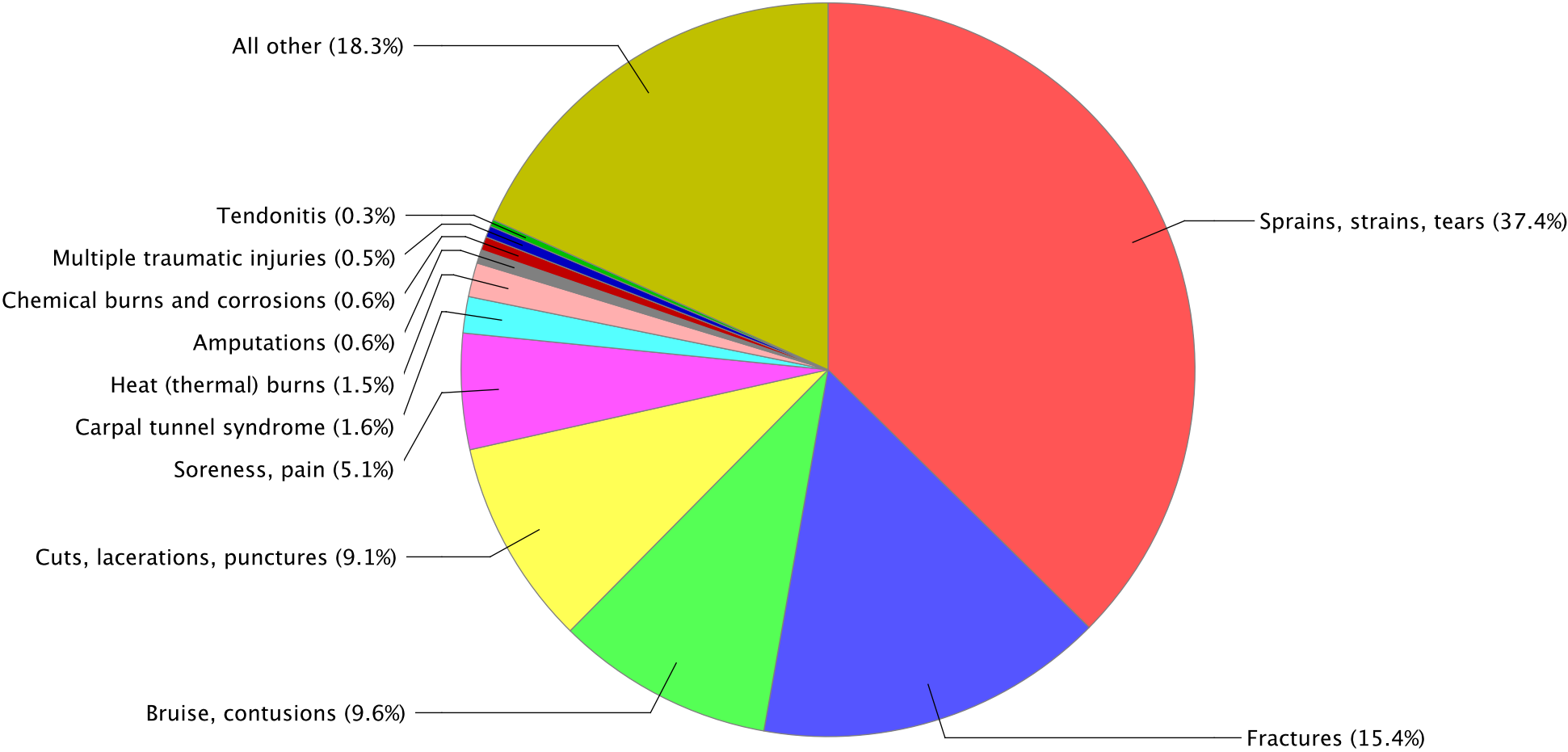


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[ Total Cases = 11,270]

Category	Value
Sprains, strains, tears	4,220
Fractures	1,740
Bruise, contusions	1,080
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,020
Soreness, pain	570
Carpal tunnel syndrome	180
Heat (thermal) burns	170
Amputations	70
Chemical burns and corrosions	70
Multiple traumatic injuries	60
Tendonitis	30
All other	2,060

Chart 5. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 11,270]

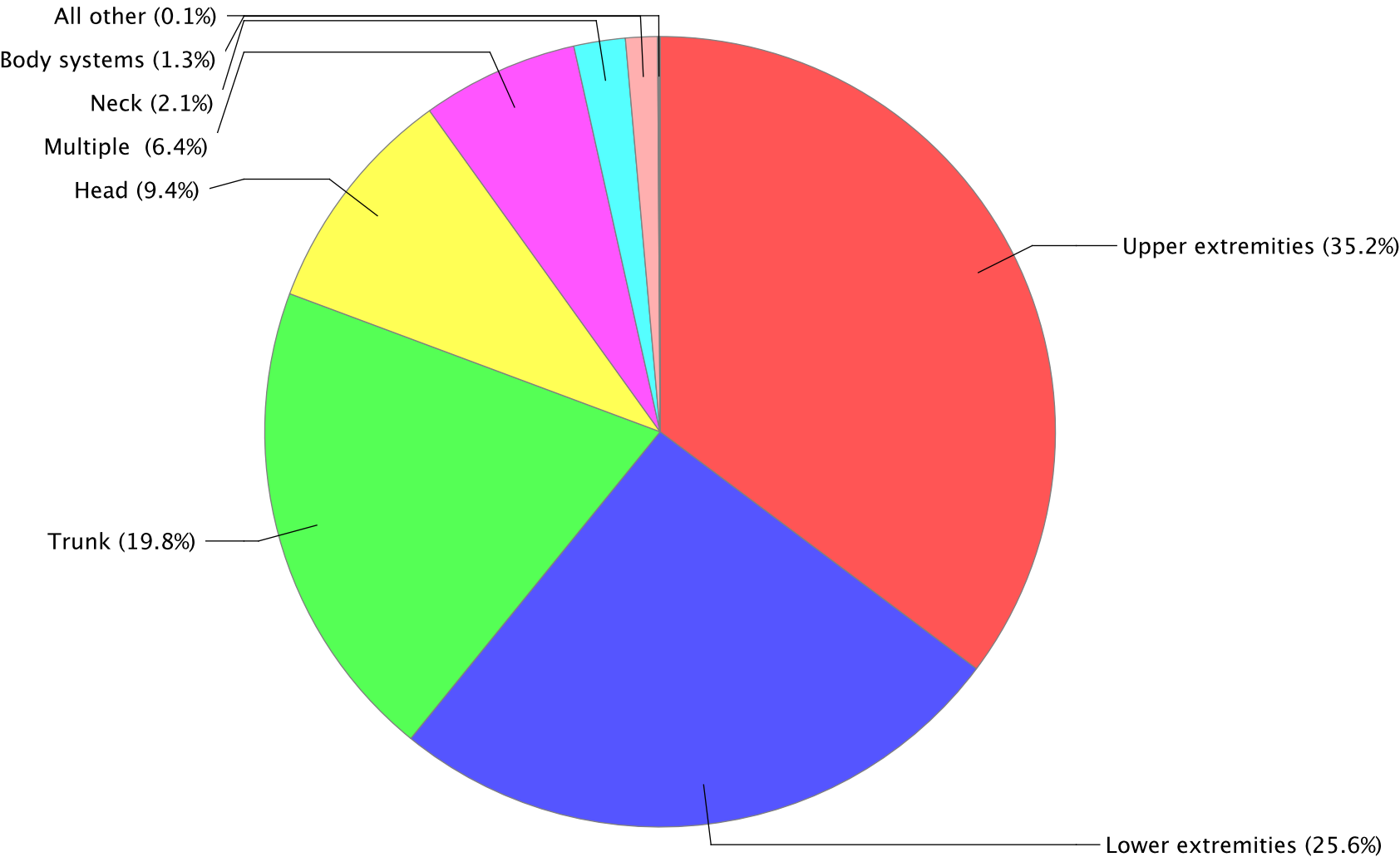


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 11,270]

Category	Value
Upper extremities	3,970
Lower extremities	2,890
Trunk	2,230
Head	1,060
Multiple	720
Neck	240
Body systems	150
All other	10

Chart 6. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 11,270]

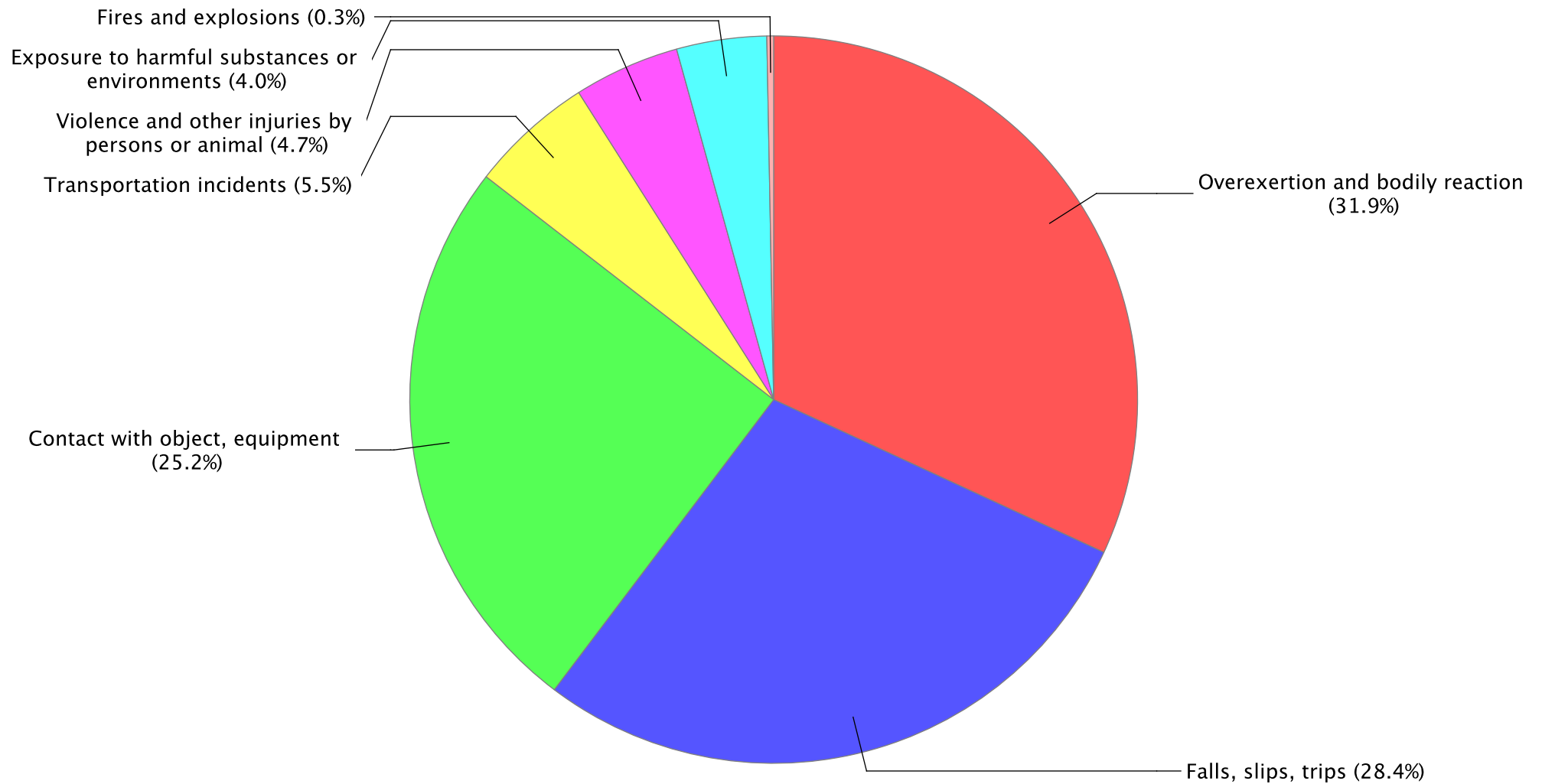


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 11,270]

Category	Value
Overexertion and bodily reaction	3,600
Falls, slips, trips	3,200
Contact with object, equipment	2,840
Transportation incidents	620
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	530
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	450
Fires and explosions	30
All other	0

Chart 7. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 11,270]



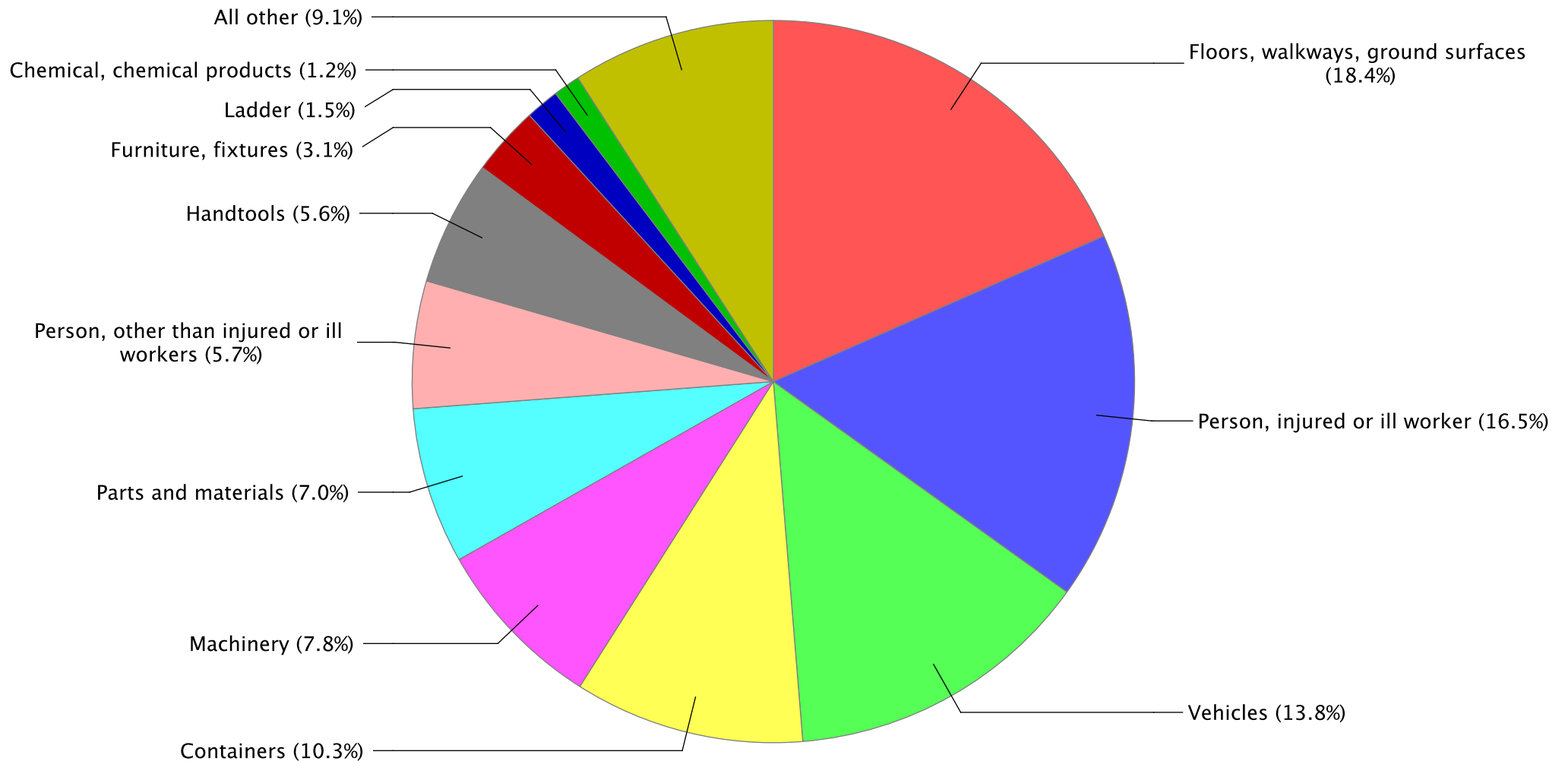
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 11,270]

Category	Value
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,070
Person, injured or ill worker	1,860
Vehicles	1,550
Containers	1,160
Machinery	880
Parts and materials	790
Person, other than injured or ill workers	640
Handtools	630
Furniture, fixtures	350
Ladder	170
Chemical, chemical products	140
All other	1,030

Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 11,270 ]

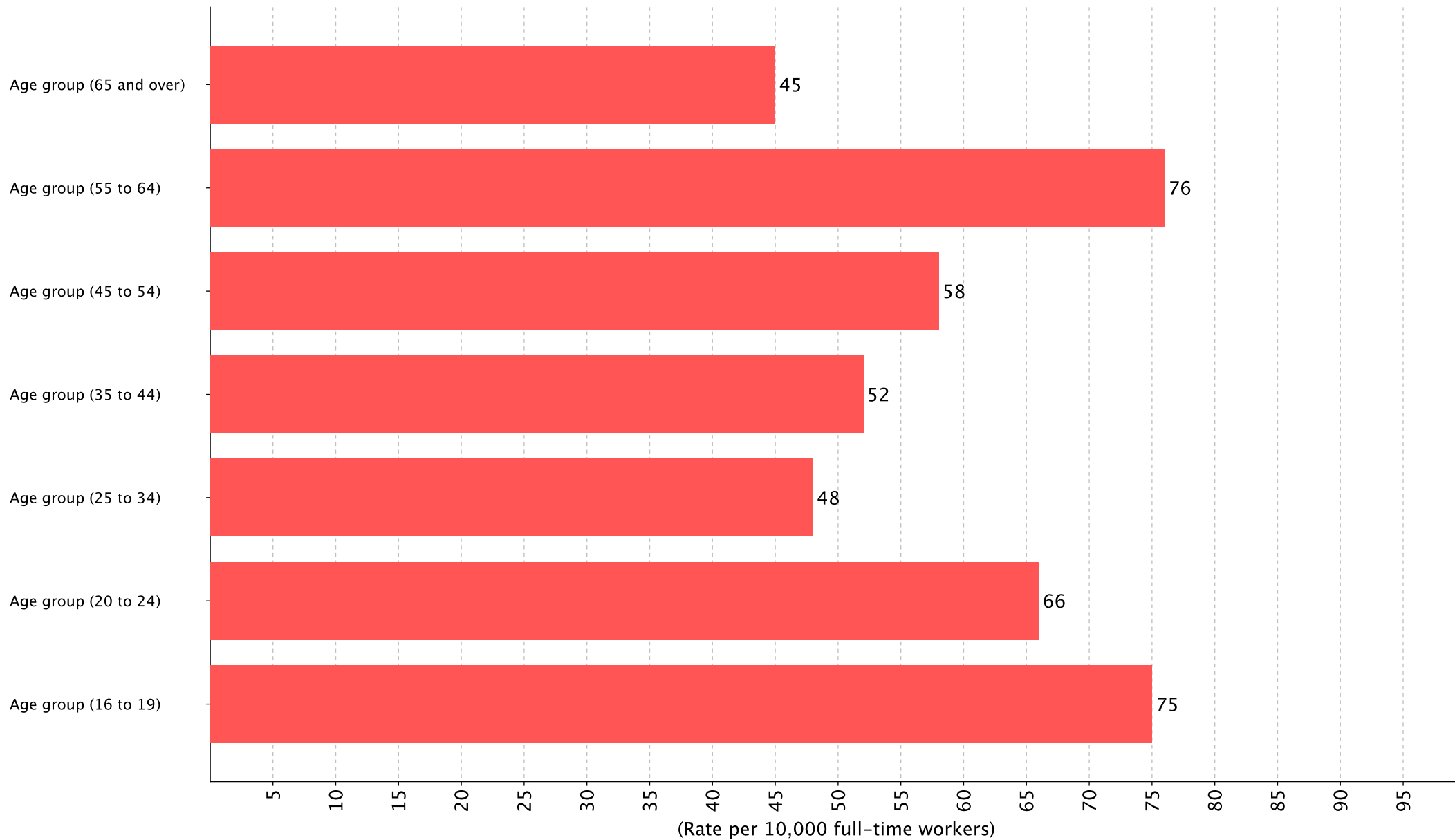


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	45
Age group (55 to 64)	76
Age group (45 to 54)	58
Age group (35 to 44)	52
Age group (25 to 34)	48
Age group (20 to 24)	66
Age group (16 to 19)	75

Chart 9. Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2017

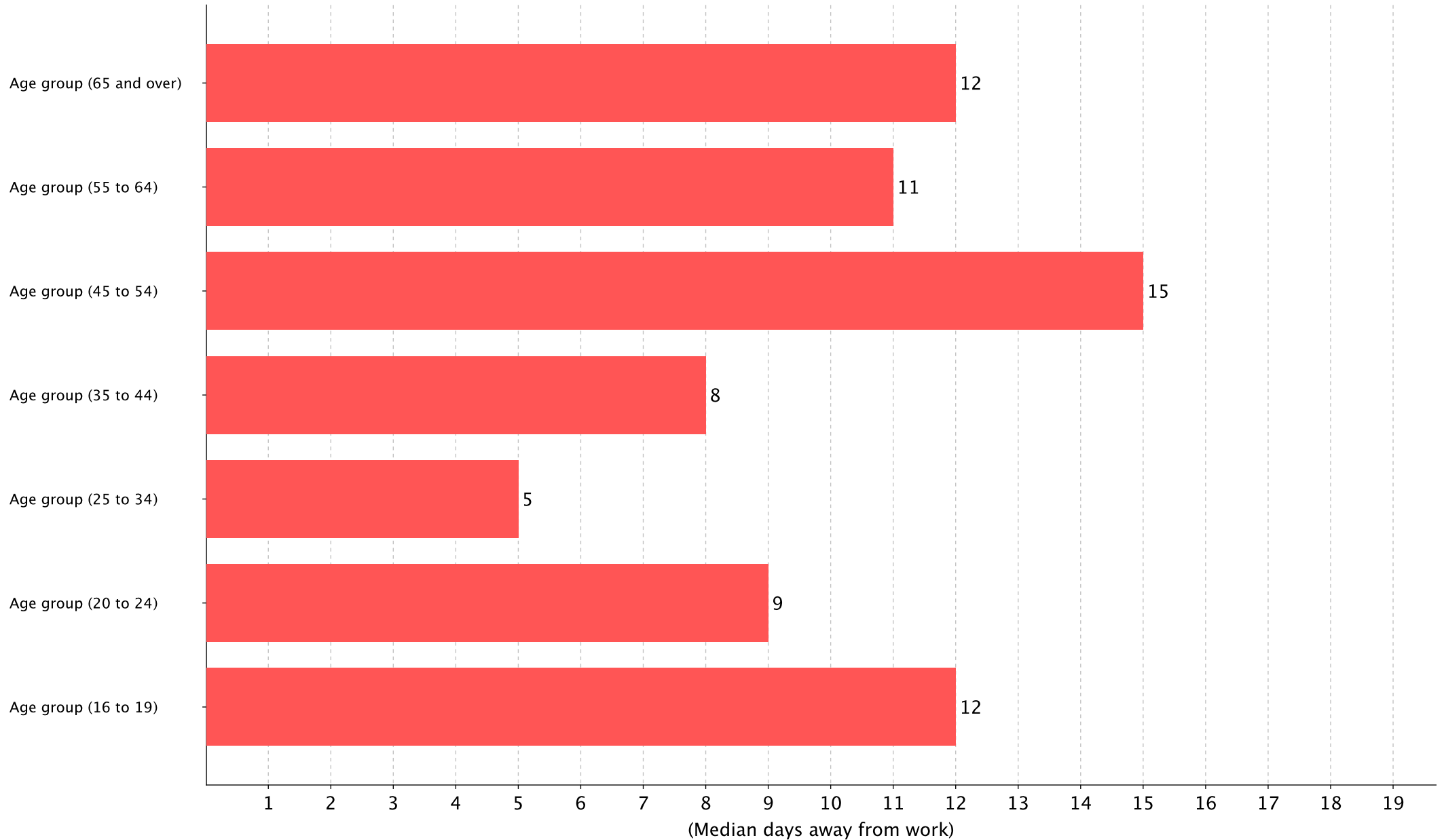


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2017

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	12
Age group (55 to 64)	11
Age group (45 to 54)	15
Age group (35 to 44)	8
Age group (25 to 34)	5
Age group (20 to 24)	9
Age group (16 to 19)	12

Chart 10. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2017

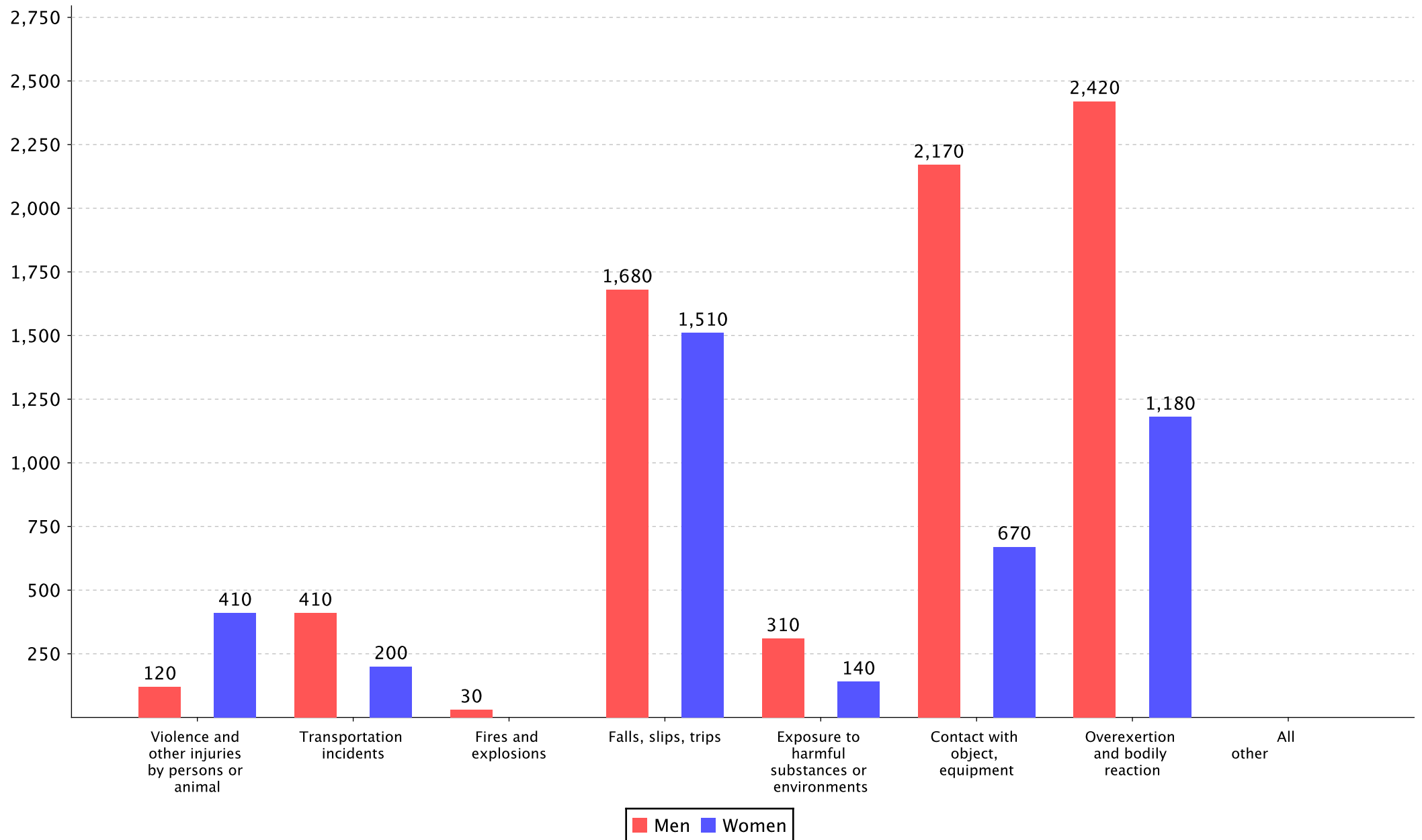


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	120	410
Transportation incidents	410	200
Fires and explosions	30	-
Falls, slips, trips	1,680	1,510
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	310	140
Contact with object, equipment	2,170	670
Overexertion and bodily reaction	2,420	1,180
All other	-	-

Chart 11. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

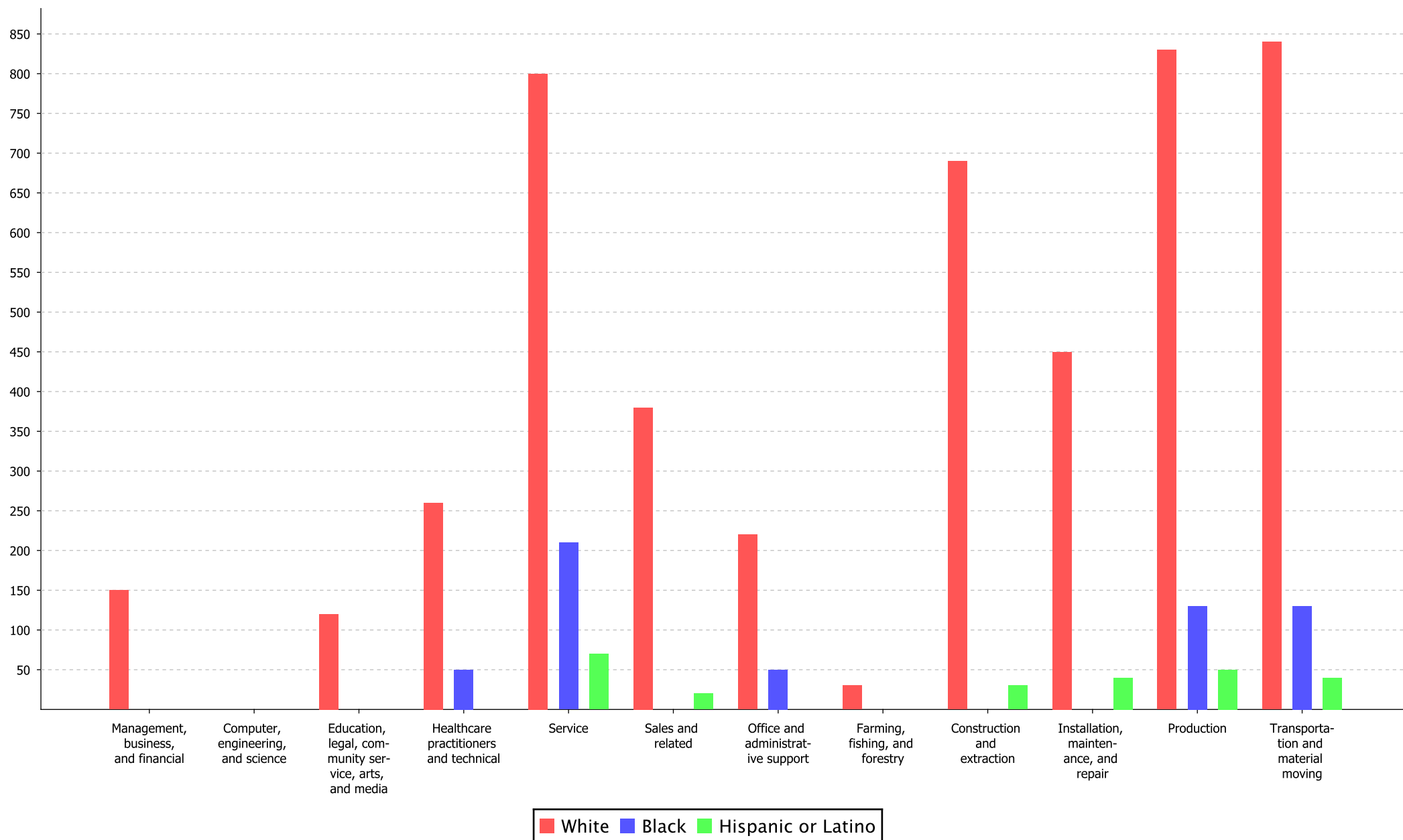




Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	150	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	120	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	260	50	-
Service	800	210	70
Sales and related	380	-	20
Office and administrative support	220	50	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	30	-	-
Construction and extraction	690	-	30
Installation, maintenance, and repair	450	-	40
Production	830	130	50
Transportation and material moving	840	130	40

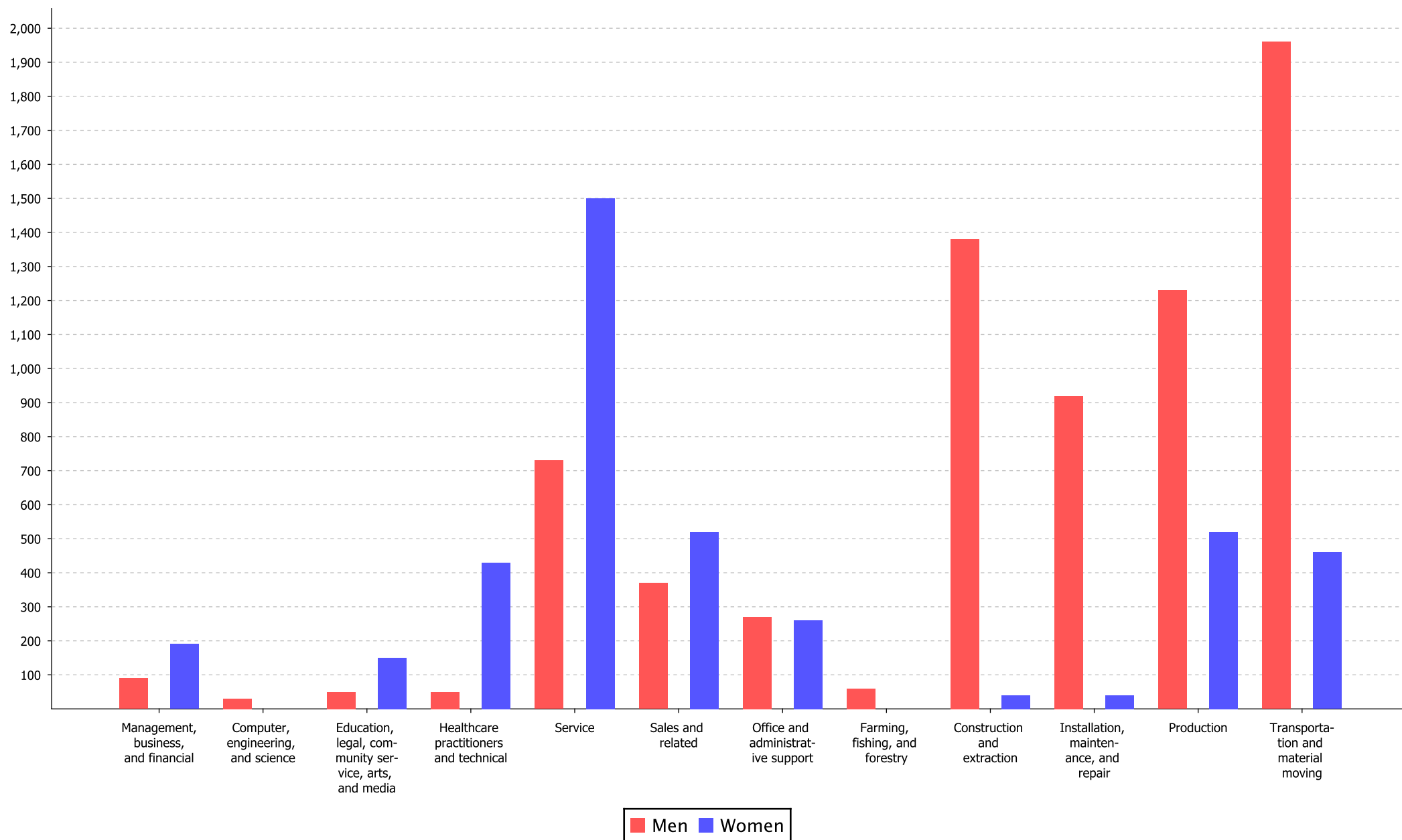
Chart 12. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	90	190
Computer, engineering, and science	30	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	50	150
Healthcare practitioners and technical	50	430
Service	730	1,500
Sales and related	370	520
Office and administrative support	270	260
Farming, fishing, and forestry	60	-
Construction and extraction	1,380	40
Installation, maintenance, and repair	920	40
Production	1,230	520
Transportation and material moving	1,960	460

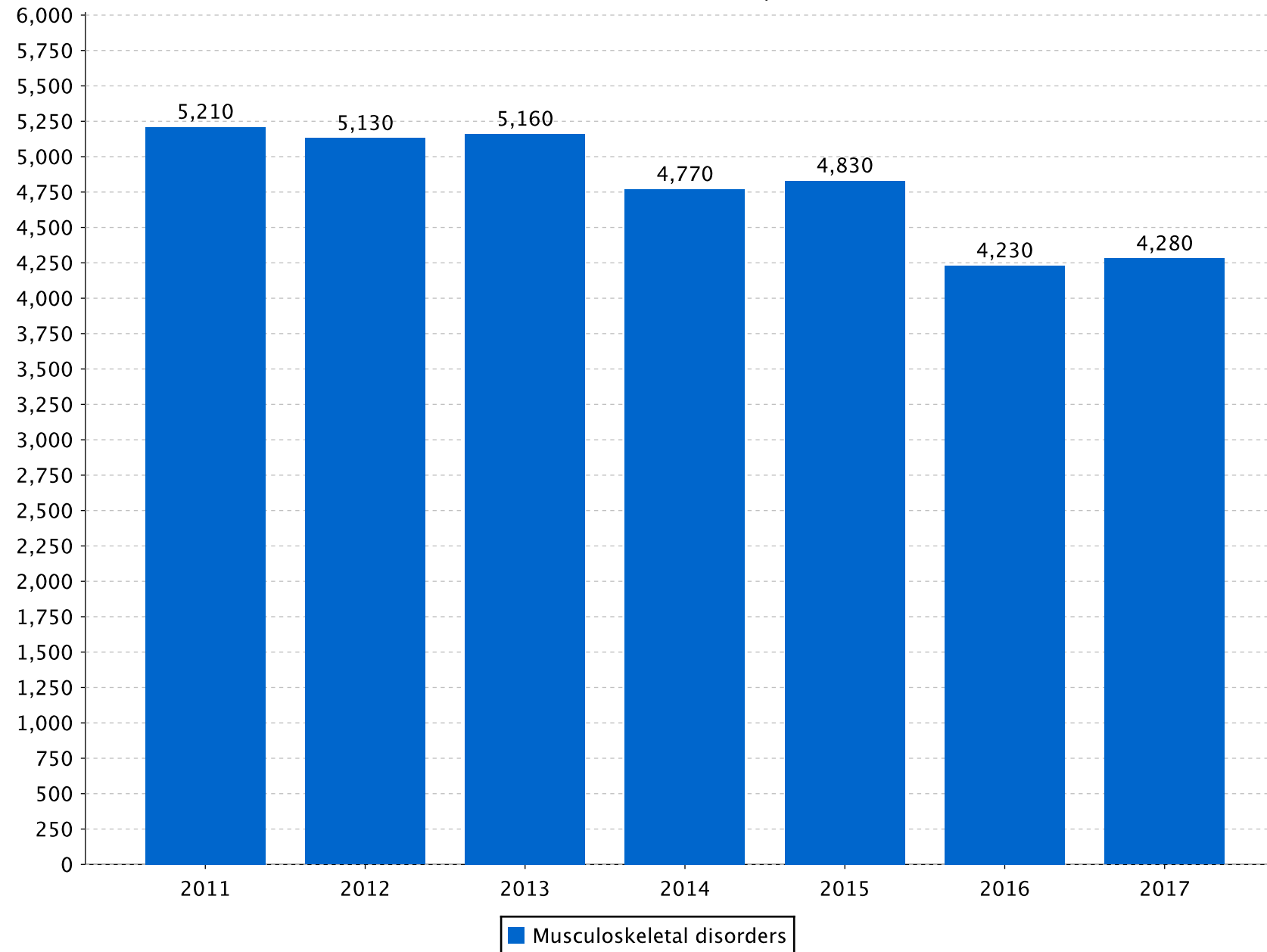
Chart 13. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2017

Year	Musculoskeletal disorders
2011	5,210
2012	5,130
2013	5,160
2014	4,770
2015	4,830
2016	4,230
2017	4,280

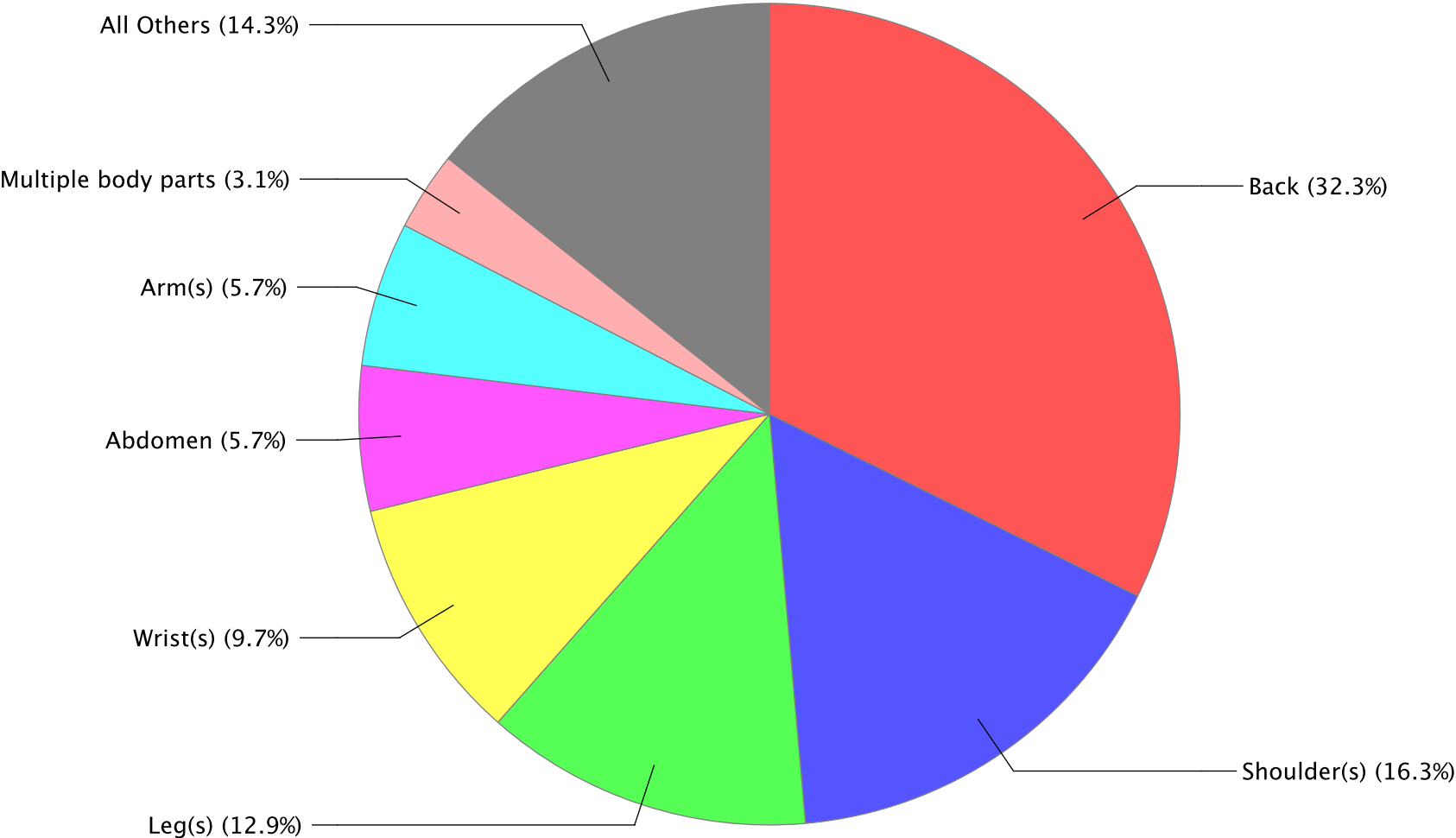
Chart 14. Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011–2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 3,500]

Category	Value
Back	1,130
Shoulder(s)	570
Leg(s)	450
Wrist(s)	340
Abdomen	200
Arm(s)	200
Multiple body parts	110
All Others	500

Chart 15. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 3,500 ]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

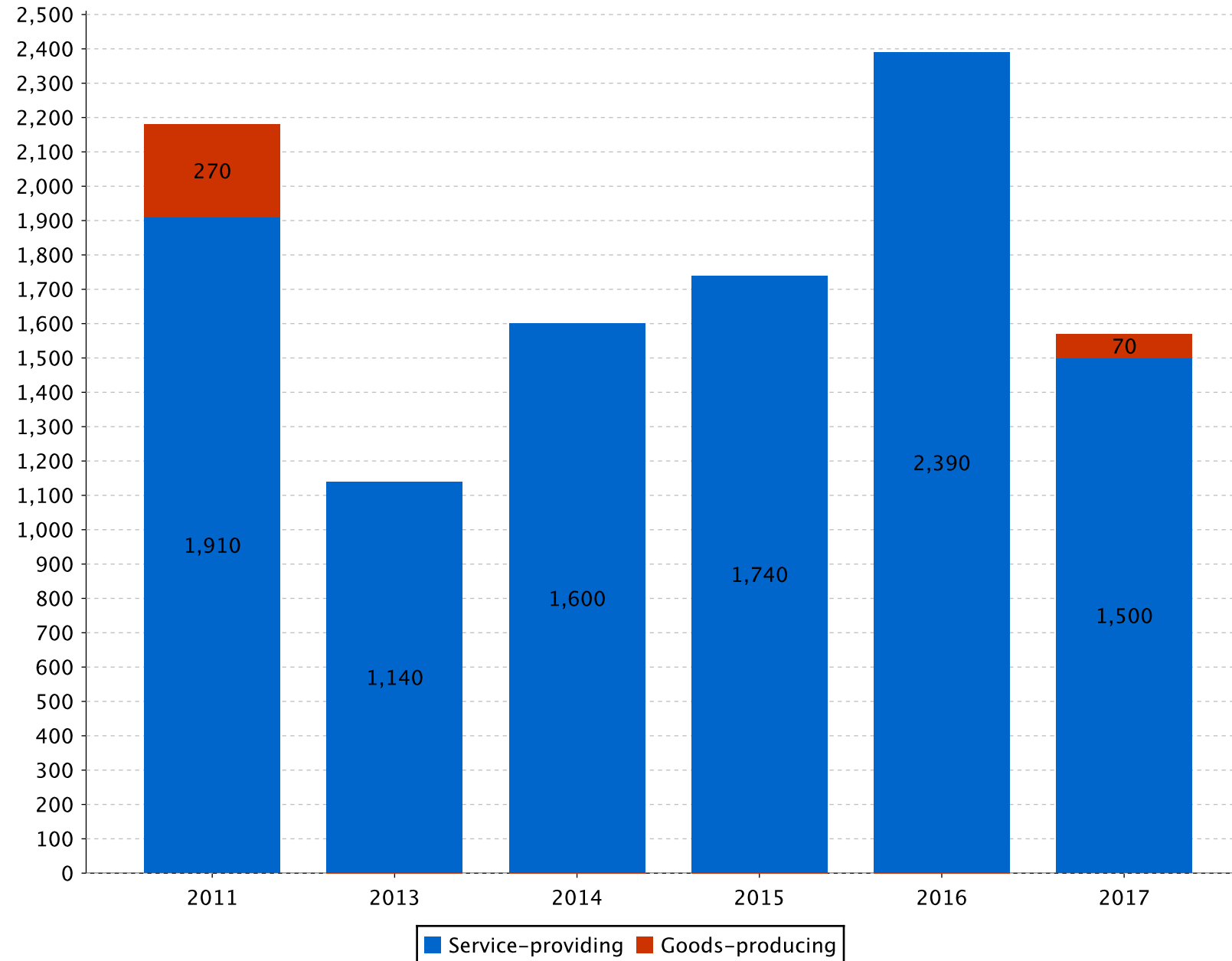


Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011-2017

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	1,910	270
2013	1,140	-
2014	1,600	-
2015	1,740	-
2016	2,390	-
2017	1,500	70

Chart 16. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011–2017

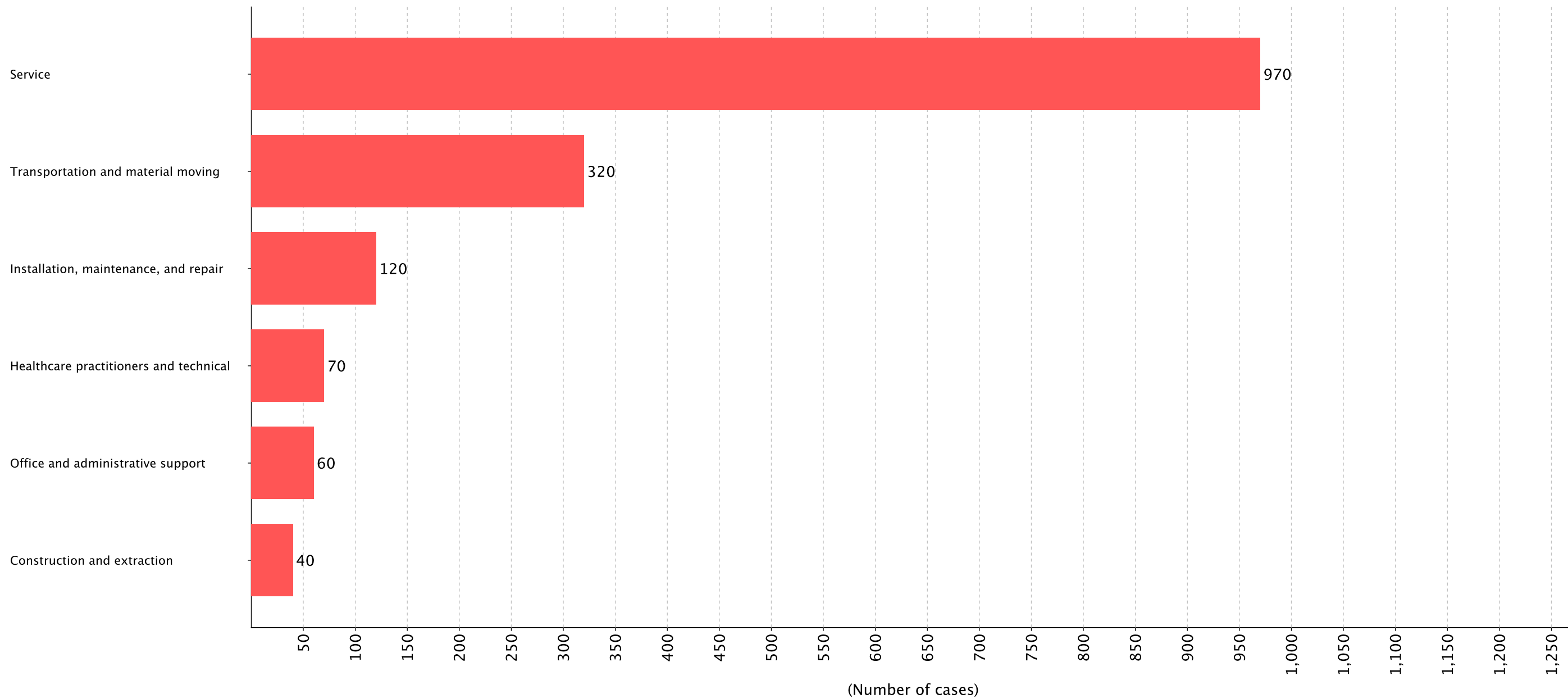
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, local government, Missouri, 2017

Category	Value
Service	970
Transportation and material moving	320
Installation, maintenance, and repair	120
Healthcare practitioners and technical	70
Office and administrative support	60
Construction and extraction	40

Chart 17. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, local government, Missouri, 2017

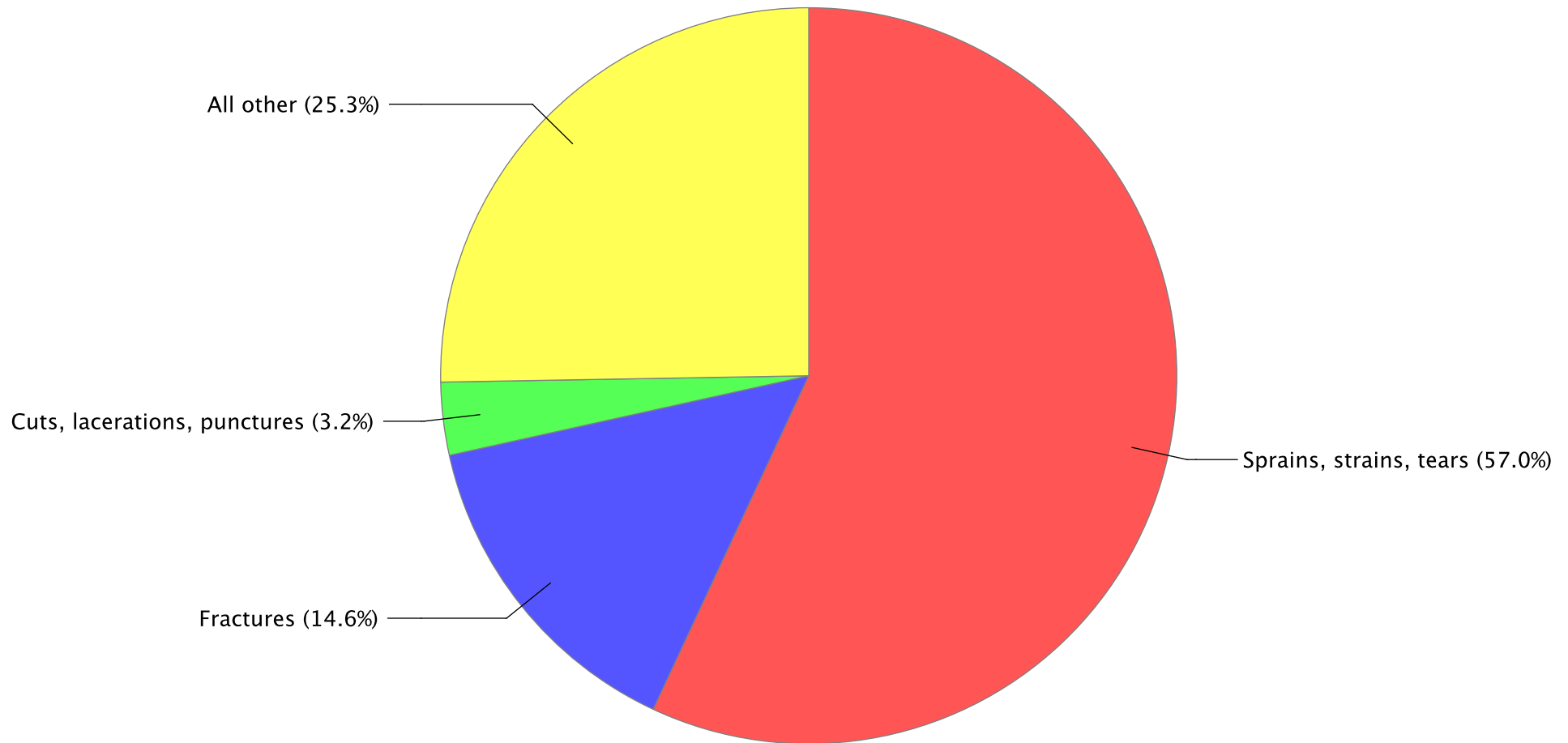


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[ Total Cases = 1,580]

Category	Value
Chemical burns and corrosions	-
Tendonitis	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	-
Soreness, pain	-
Amputations	-
Bruise, contusions	-
Multiple traumatic injuries	-
Heat (thermal) burns	-
Sprains, strains, tears	900
Fractures	230
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	50
All other	400

Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 1,580]

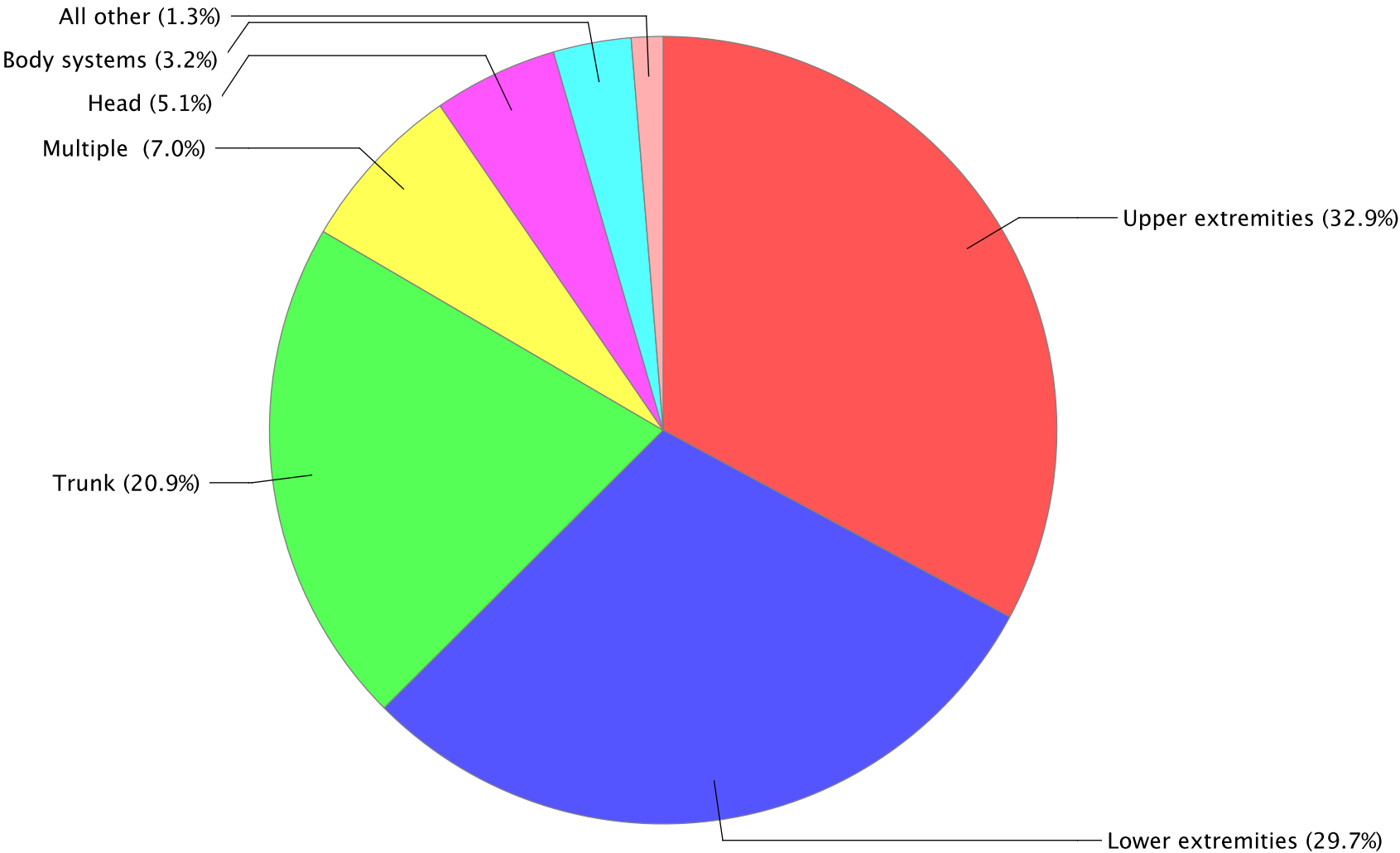


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 1,580]

Category	Value
Neck	-
Upper extremities	520
Lower extremities	470
Trunk	330
Multiple	110
Head	80
Body systems	50
All other	20

Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 1,580]



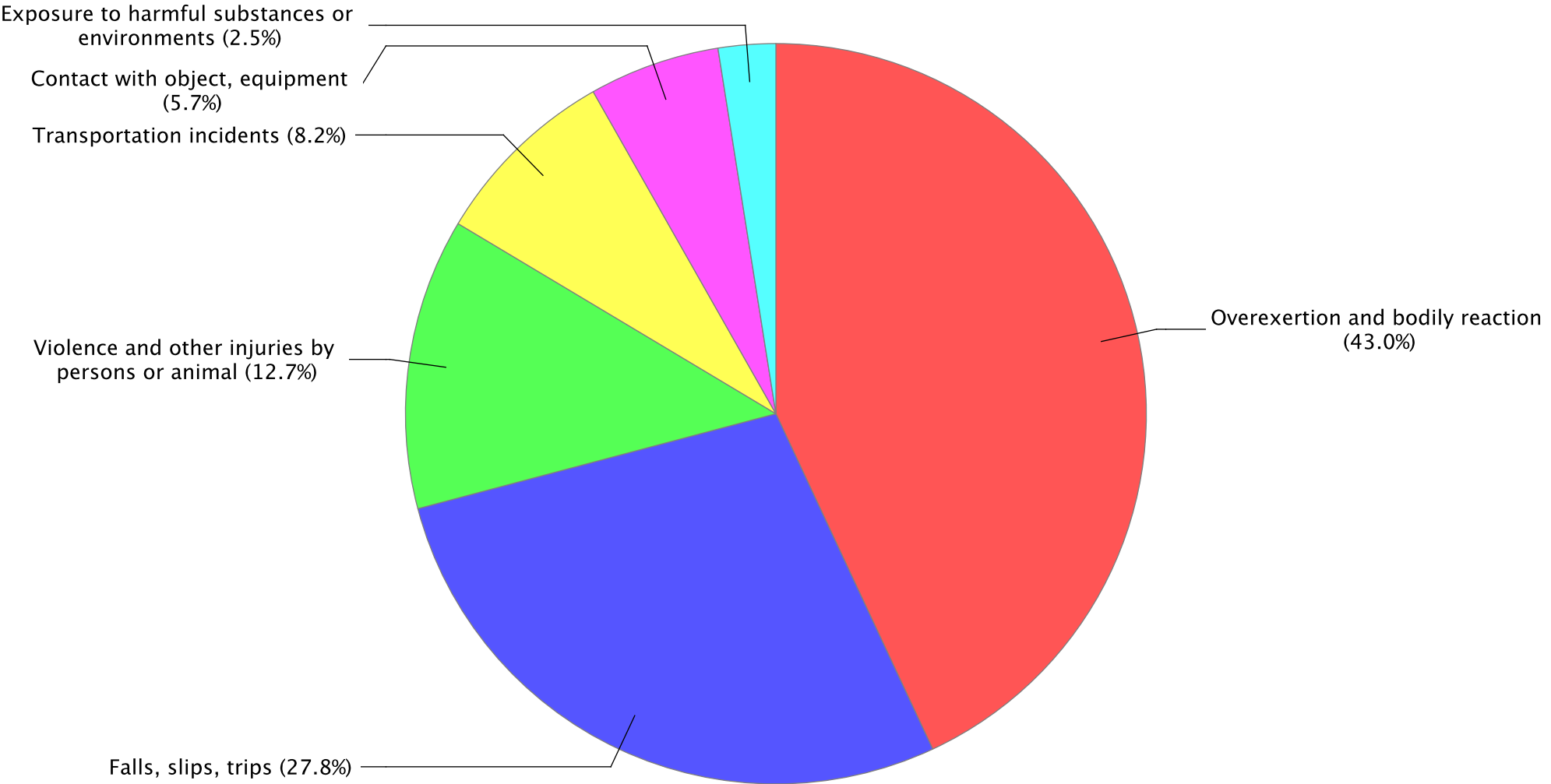
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 1,580]

Category	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	680
Falls, slips, trips	440
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	200
Transportation incidents	130
Contact with object, equipment	90
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	40
All other	0

Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 1,580]

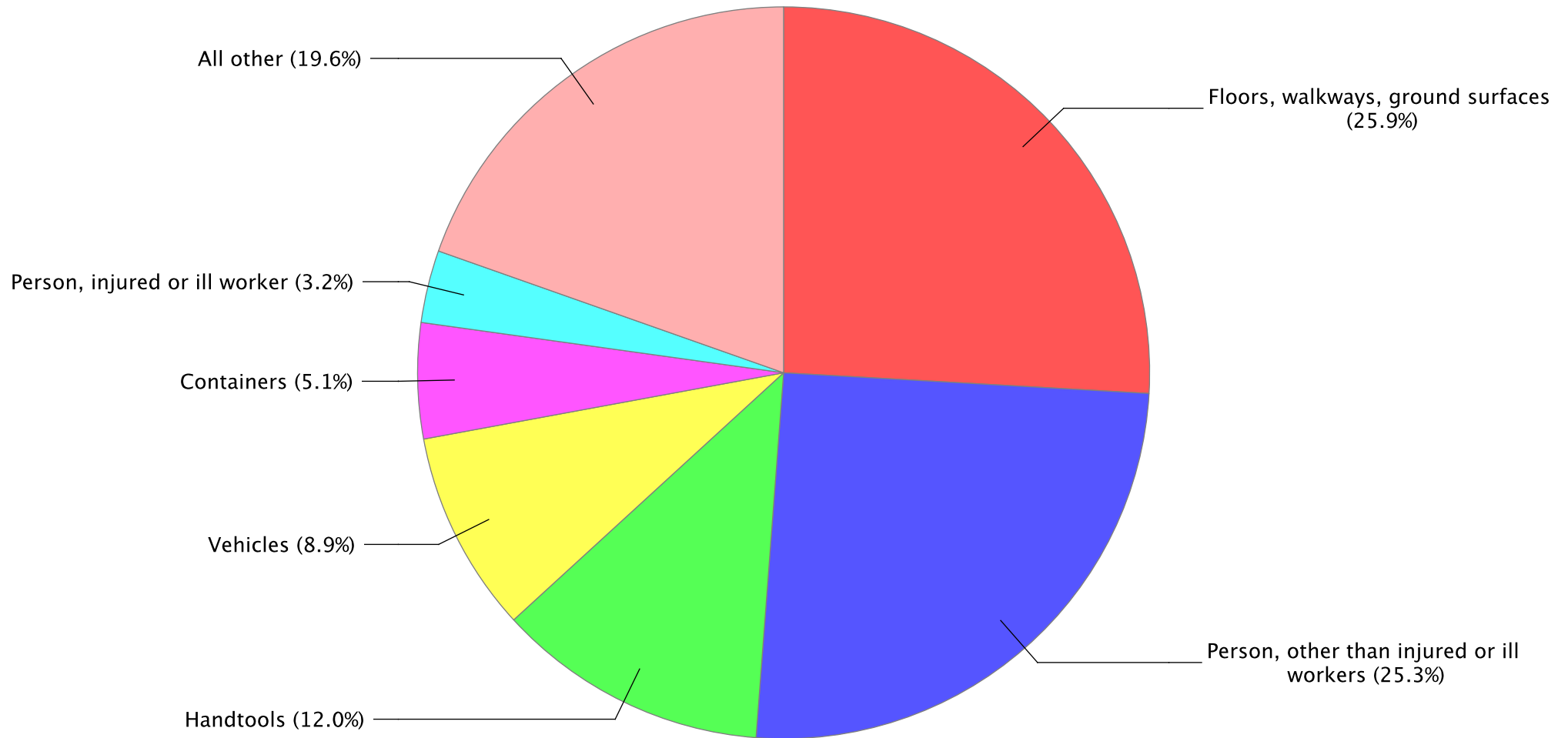


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 1,580]

Category	Value
Parts and materials	-
Ladder	-
Machinery	-
Furniture, fixtures	-
Chemical, chemical products	-
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	410
Person, other than injured or ill workers	400
Handtools	190
Vehicles	140
Containers	80
Person, injured or ill worker	50
All other	310

Chart 21. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 1,580 ]

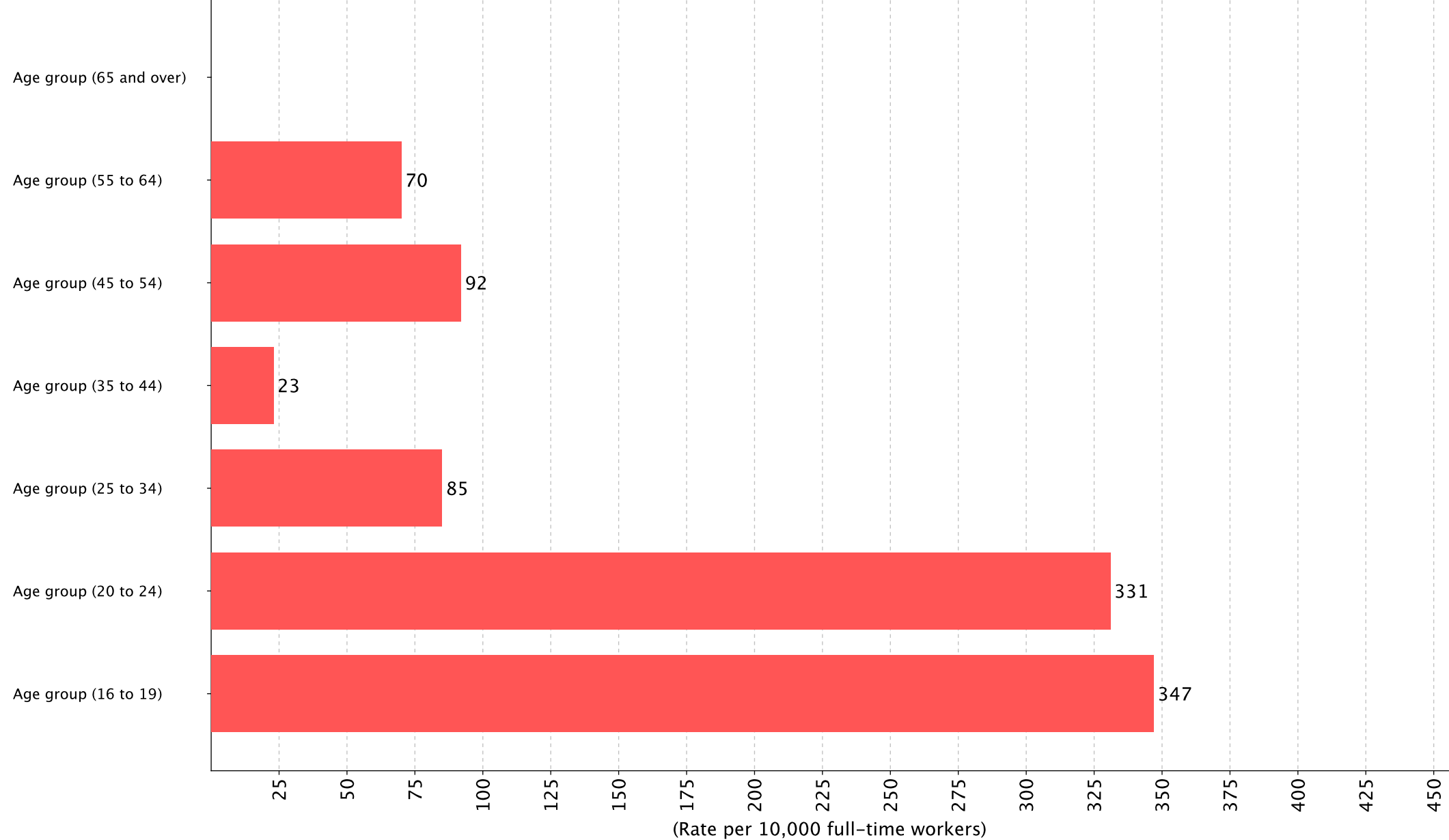


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2017

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	-
Age group (55 to 64)	70
Age group (45 to 54)	92
Age group (35 to 44)	23
Age group (25 to 34)	85
Age group (20 to 24)	331
Age group (16 to 19)	347

Chart 22. Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2017

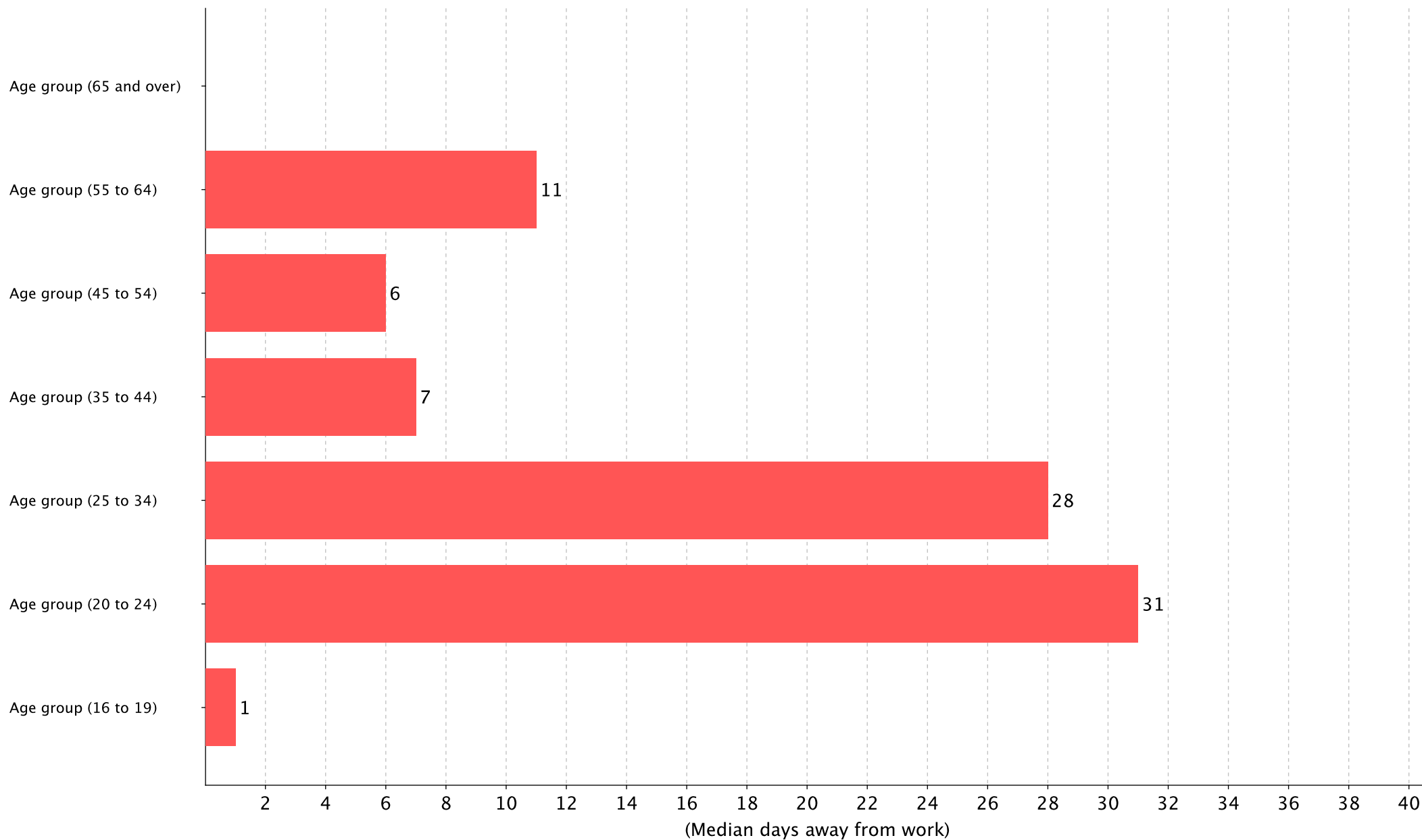


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2017

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	-
Age group (55 to 64)	11
Age group (45 to 54)	6
Age group (35 to 44)	7
Age group (25 to 34)	28
Age group (20 to 24)	31
Age group (16 to 19)	1

Chart 23. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2017



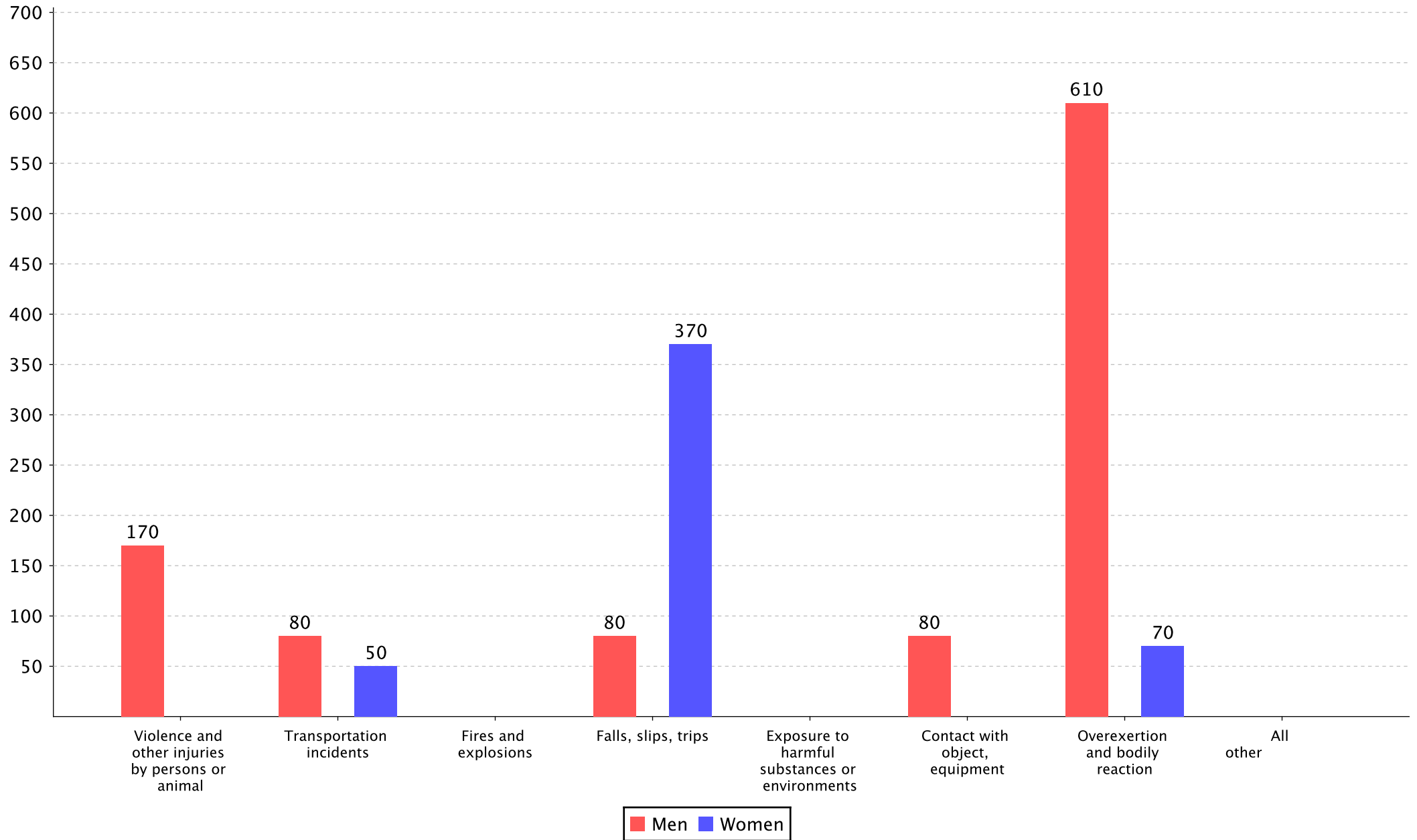
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2017

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	170	-
Transportation incidents	80	50
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	80	370
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	-	-
Contact with object, equipment	80	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	610	70
All other	-	-

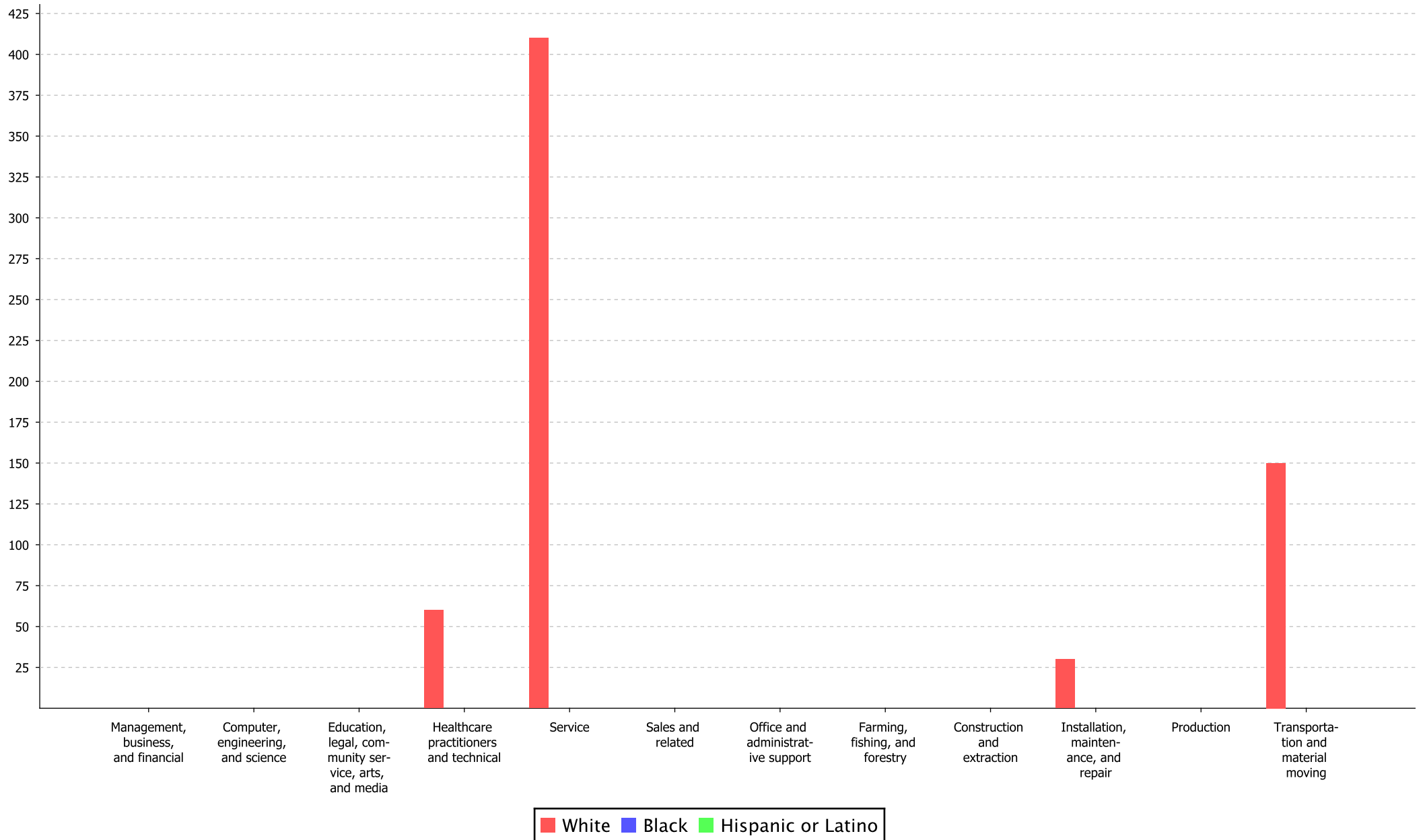
Chart 24. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2017

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	-	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	60	-	-
Service	410	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-	-
Construction and extraction	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	30	-	-
Production	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	150	-	-

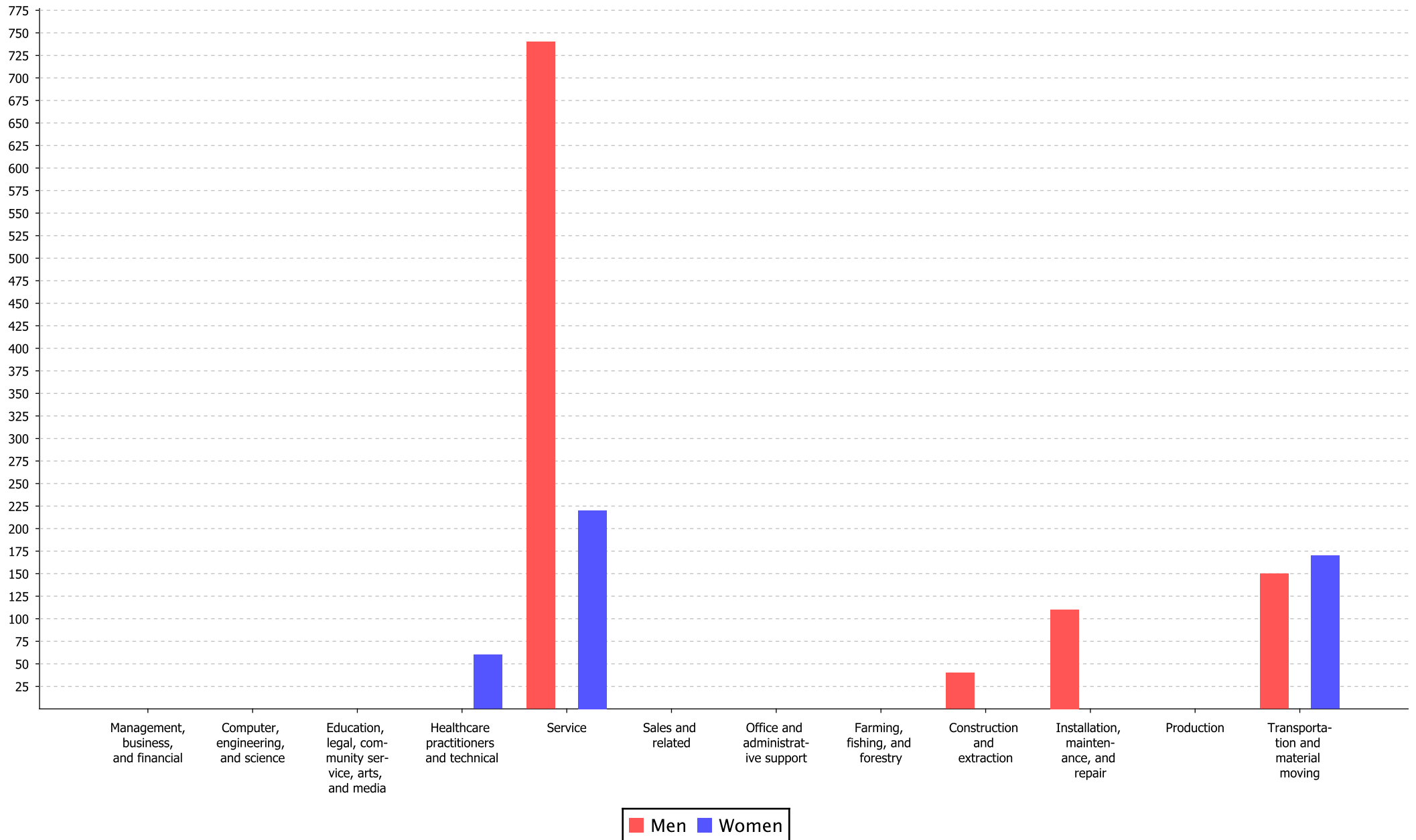
Chart 25. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2017

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	-	60
Service	740	220
Sales and related	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extraction	40	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	110	-
Production	-	-
Transportation and material moving	150	170

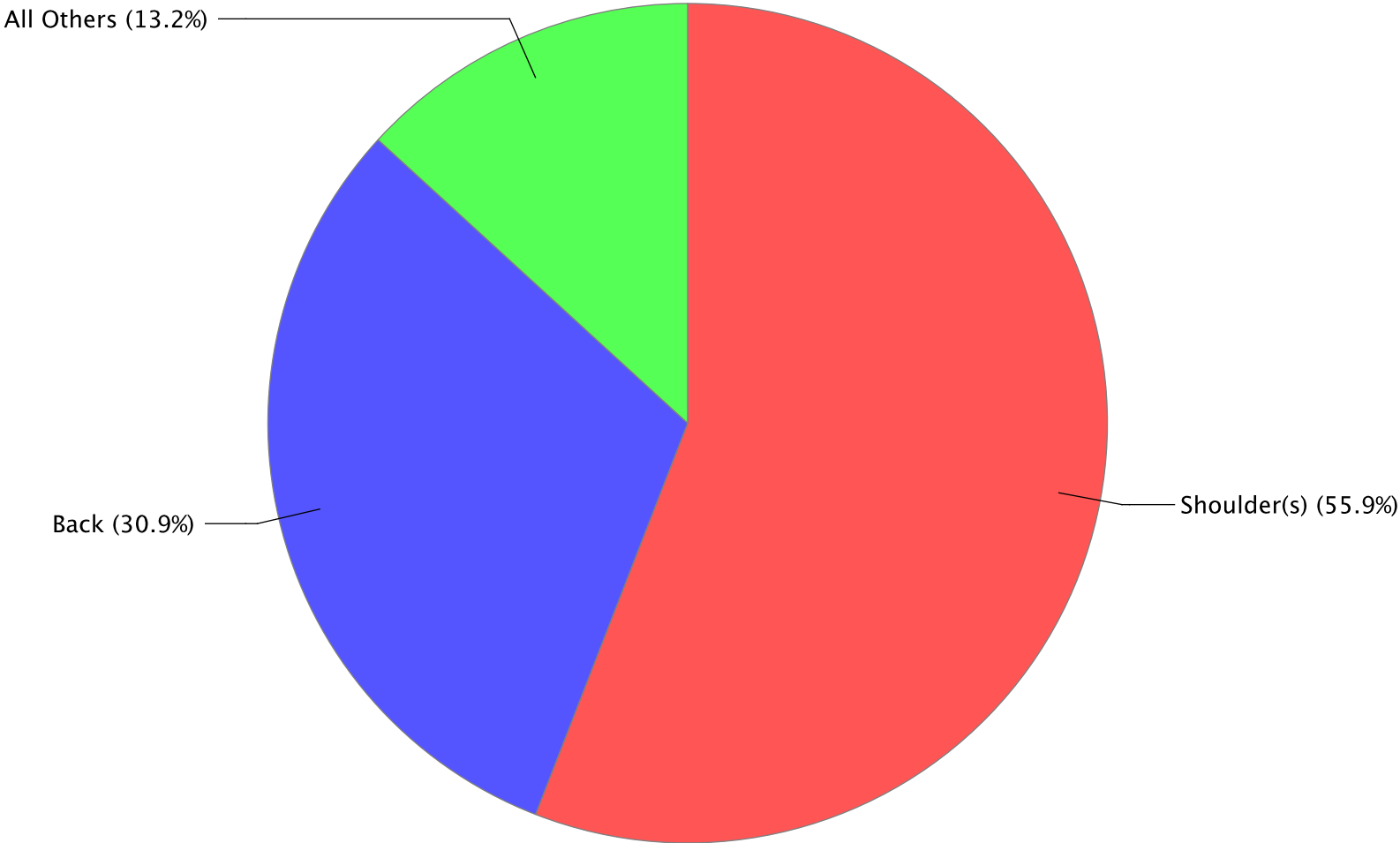
Chart 26. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 680]

Category	Value
Leg(s)	-
Wrist(s)	-
Abdomen	-
Multiple body parts	-
Arm(s)	-
Shoulder(s)	380
Back	210
All Others	90

Chart 27. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2017  
[Total Cases = 680 ]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



**Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	11,270	3,890	100	1,420	2,370	7,380	3,490	200	130	700	1,520	1,230	120	--
Gender:														
Male	7,130	3,260	100	1,360	1,800	3,870	2,400	140	40	400	290	540	60	--
Female	4,110	630	--	60	570	3,480	1,070	60	90	290	1,220	690	60	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	430	200	--	160	30	230	60	--	--	30	30	110	--	--
20 to 24	1,160	320	--	140	180	840	330	--	--	80	150	240	40	--
25 to 34	2,060	740	--	250	490	1,320	540	50	30	140	330	220	--	--
35 to 44	2,350	810	40	170	600	1,540	740	50	--	130	250	320	50	--
45 to 54	2,530	1,100	20	450	620	1,430	800	60	30	120	320	110	--	--
55 to 64	2,340	690	20	250	420	1,650	860	20	40	160	360	200	20	--
65 and over	400	40	--	--	40	360	170	--	20	40	90	30	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	1,450	510	40	290	190	940	310	--	20	90	190	310	--	--
3 to 11 months	2,110	600	--	190	400	1,510	750	30	--	140	330	210	30	--
1 to 5 years	3,810	1,220	--	340	870	2,590	1,180	90	50	220	520	480	60	--
More than 5 years	3,870	1,560	40	600	910	2,310	1,230	70	40	250	480	220	20	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	4,780	1,960	30	720	1,200	2,820	1,360	20	60	300	690	360	40	--
Black only	620	170	--	--	160	440	110	--	--	30	210	60	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	280	120	--	40	80	160	40	--	--	60	--	30	--	--
Asian only	40	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	5,360	1,620	70	640	910	3,740	1,970	160	60	310	610	580	50	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	63.3	83.8	100.0	95.8	75.9	52.4	68.8	70.0	30.8	57.1	19.1	43.9	50.0	--
Female	36.5	16.2	--	4.2	24.1	47.2	30.7	30.0	69.2	41.4	80.3	56.1	50.0	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	3.8	5.1	--	11.3	1.3	3.1	1.7	--	--	4.3	2.0	8.9	--	--
20 to 24	10.3	8.2	--	9.9	7.6	11.4	9.5	--	--	11.4	9.9	19.5	33.3	--
25 to 34	18.3	19.0	--	17.6	20.7	17.9	15.5	25.0	23.1	20.0	21.7	17.9	--	--
35 to 44	20.9	20.8	40.0	12.0	25.3	20.9	21.2	25.0	--	18.6	16.4	26.0	41.7	--
45 to 54	22.4	28.3	20.0	31.7	26.2	19.4	22.9	30.0	23.1	17.1	21.1	8.9	--	--
55 to 64	20.8	17.7	20.0	17.6	17.7	22.4	24.6	10.0	30.8	22.9	23.7	16.3	16.7	--
65 and over	3.5	1.0	--	--	1.7	4.9	4.9	--	15.4	5.7	5.9	2.4	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	12.9	13.1	40.0	20.4	8.0	12.7	8.9	--	15.4	12.9	12.5	25.2	--	--
3 to 11 months	18.7	15.4	--	13.4	16.9	20.5	21.5	15.0	--	20.0	21.7	17.1	25.0	--
1 to 5 years	33.8	31.4	--	23.9	36.7	35.1	33.8	45.0	38.5	31.4	34.2	39.0	50.0	--
More than 5 years	34.3	40.1	40.0	42.3	38.4	31.3	35.2	35.0	30.8	35.7	31.6	17.9	16.7	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	42.4	50.4	30.0	50.7	50.6	38.2	39.0	10.0	46.2	42.9	45.4	29.3	33.3	--
Black only	5.5	4.4	--	--	6.8	6.0	3.2	--	--	4.3	13.8	4.9	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	2.5	3.1	--	2.8	3.4	2.2	1.1	--	--	8.6	--	2.4	--	--
Asian only	.4	.5	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	14.6	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	47.6	41.6	70.0	45.1	38.4	50.7	56.4	80.0	46.2	44.3	40.1	47.2	41.7	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, January 23, 2019.January 23, 2019

**Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	11,270	3,890	100	1,420	2,370	7,380	3,490	200	130	700	1,520	1,230	120	--
Management occupations	270	40	--	--	20	230	20	--	--	70	80	40	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	480	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	--	60	410	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	450	--	--	--	--	450	--	--	--	30	420	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	40	30	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,000	30	--	--	30	970	110	20	30	--	50	760	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	510	20	--	--	20	490	80	--	40	170	130	80	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	90	40	30	--
Sales and related occupations	880	--	--	--	--	880	820	--	--	20	--	30	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	530	30	--	--	30	500	280	20	30	60	70	30	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	60	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,430	1,360	20	1,230	110	70	40	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	960	300	--	140	150	660	360	110	--	70	50	20	50	--
Production occupations	1,740	1,540	--	--	1,520	210	120	20	--	--	30	20	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,430	500	--	--	480	1,920	1,630	--	--	90	--	180	20	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Occupation	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	11,270	3,890	100	1,420	2,370	7,380	3,490	200	130	700	1,520	1,230	120	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	830	290	--	--	290	530	460	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	770	90	--	--	90	680	660	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	660	650	--	640	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	450	--	--	--	--	450	440	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	330	120	--	30	90	210	40	--	--	70	40	20	--	--
Driver/sales workers	320	--	--	--	--	320	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	260	--	--	--	--	260	260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	250	20	--	--	20	230	30	--	--	130	40	20	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	190	--	--	--	--	190	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	170	--	--	--	--	160	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	160	30	--	--	30	130	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	160	--	--	--	--	160	110	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	80	50	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	140	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	140	130	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	130	130	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--
Cashiers	100	--	--	--	--	100	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	90	90	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waiters and waitresses	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	80	80	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	40	30	--	--	--
Medical and health services managers	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	11,270	3,890	100	1,420	2,370	7,380	3,490	200	130	700	1,520	1,230	120	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	1,740	820	20	370	430	920	350	20	30	40	190	290	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	4,220	1,070	30	380	660	3,150	1,740	80	40	210	660	370	40	--
Amputations	70	50	--	--	50	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	1,080	260	--	60	200	820	400	30	20	60	200	90	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	70	20	--	--	20	60	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	170	40	--	--	40	130	30	--	--	--	--	90	--	--
Soreness, pain	570	150	--	60	90	430	180	--	--	40	130	60	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,020	370	--	140	230	650	240	20	20	110	50	190	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	850	340	--	130	220	510	200	20	20	30	40	190	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	170	30	--	--	20	140	50	--	--	70	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	180	130	--	--	130	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	30	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	1,060	330	30	80	230	720	270	--	--	100	180	120	30	--
Eye	260	90	--	30	60	180	80	--	--	20	50	--	--	--
Neck	240	140	--	30	110	90	50	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Trunk	2,230	710	20	370	320	1,520	840	60	60	120	340	100	--	--
Back	1,680	460	--	310	150	1,220	670	40	60	90	290	70	--	--
Upper extremities	3,970	1,810	--	600	1,200	2,160	1,060	50	30	240	380	360	50	--
Shoulder	1,070	370	--	130	230	700	460	--	--	50	120	50	--	--
Arm	520	150	--	60	90	360	130	--	--	70	90	40	30	--
Wrist	590	300	--	50	250	290	130	20	--	40	60	30	--	--
Hand	1,700	970	--	350	610	720	300	--	--	90	80	220	--	--
Lower extremities	2,890	770	30	320	420	2,120	970	50	--	110	370	580	30	--
Knee	1,200	370	20	220	130	820	460	20	--	70	160	110	--	--
Ankle	690	130	--	30	90	560	190	20	--	20	100	210	--	--
Foot	490	190	--	50	130	300	190	--	--	--	50	40	--	--
Toe, toenail	170	70	--	--	60	90	40	--	--	--	20	30	--	--
Body systems	150	20	--	--	20	130	60	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Multiple	720	100	--	--	80	610	230	30	20	110	170	50	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	140	40	--	--	40	100	20	--	--	30	20	--	--	--
Containers	1,160	310	--	30	280	850	550	--	--	40	60	180	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	350	130	--	70	60	210	80	--	--	--	80	40	--	--
Machinery	880	490	--	120	370	390	200	--	--	80	30	70	--	--
Parts and materials	790	520	--	230	290	270	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	1,860	830	--	310	510	1,030	460	40	--	100	140	260	30	--
Worker motion or position	1,850	830	--	310	500	1,020	450	40	--	100	140	260	30	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	640	--	--	--	--	640	40	--	--	30	510	40	--	--
Health care patient	480	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	--	30	450	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,070	450	40	190	220	1,620	620	40	80	140	370	370	--	--
Ladder	170	50	--	40	--	120	70	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	630	430	--	230	200	200	90	--	--	20	20	60	--	--
Vehicles	1,550	330	--	90	240	1,220	890	40	--	90	120	60	--	--
Trucks	470	60	--	--	50	400	380	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	130	20	--	--	--	110	70	--	--	--	20	--	--	--

**Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	530	--	--	--	--	530	60	--	20	100	290	30	20	--
Intentional injury by other person	260	--	--	--	--	260	40	--	--	20	160	30	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	20	--	80	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	150	--	--	--	--	150	20	--	--	70	50	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	620	130	--	70	50	490	290	40	--	50	70	40	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	450	90	--	60	30	360	200	30	--	40	70	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	30	--	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	3,200	740	40	360	330	2,460	1,030	50	70	170	490	620	40	--
Slips, trips without fall	500	80	--	30	50	420	110	--	--	20	50	210	--	--
Fall on same level	1,950	500	40	220	240	1,450	640	30	60	130	370	200	--	--
Fall to lower level	710	150	--	110	40	550	240	20	--	--	60	200	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	450	120	--	--	100	330	70	--	--	90	60	80	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	2,840	1,470	20	490	950	1,380	740	30	20	120	130	310	30	--
Struck by object or equipment	1,380	680	--	330	340	690	330	20	20	30	80	210	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	810	390	--	80	300	420	260	--	--	50	30	70	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	530	350	--	60	290	180	100	--	--	40	--	30	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	3,600	1,430	30	480	930	2,170	1,280	70	--	170	480	140	20	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	430	330	--	--	320	110	50	--	--	20	20	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,150	340	--	120	210	810	510	20	--	60	130	70	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	15.4	21.1	20.0	26.1	18.1	12.5	10.0	10.0	23.1	5.7	12.5	23.6	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	37.4	27.5	30.0	26.8	27.8	42.7	49.9	40.0	30.8	30.0	43.4	30.1	33.3	--
Amputations	.6	1.3	--	--	2.1	.4	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	9.6	6.7	--	4.2	8.4	11.1	11.5	15.0	15.4	8.6	13.2	7.3	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.6	.5	--	--	.8	.8	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.5	1.0	--	--	1.7	1.8	.9	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--
Soreness, pain	5.1	3.9	--	4.2	3.8	5.8	5.2	--	--	5.7	8.6	4.9	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9.1	9.5	--	9.9	9.7	8.8	6.9	10.0	15.4	15.7	3.3	15.4	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	7.5	8.7	--	9.2	9.3	6.9	5.7	10.0	15.4	4.3	2.6	15.4	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.5	.8	--	--	.8	1.9	1.4	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	3.3	--	--	5.5	.7	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.3	.5	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	.5	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	9.4	8.5	30.0	5.6	9.7	9.8	7.7	--	--	14.3	11.8	9.8	25.0	--
Eye	2.3	2.3	--	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	--	--	2.9	3.3	--	--	--
Neck	2.1	3.6	--	2.1	4.6	1.2	1.4	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--
Trunk	19.8	18.3	20.0	26.1	13.5	20.6	24.1	30.0	46.2	17.1	22.4	8.1	--	--
Back	14.9	11.8	--	21.8	6.3	16.5	19.2	20.0	46.2	12.9	19.1	5.7	--	--
Upper extremities	35.2	46.5	--	42.3	50.6	29.3	30.4	25.0	23.1	34.3	25.0	29.3	41.7	--
Shoulder	9.5	9.5	--	9.2	9.7	9.5	13.2	--	--	7.1	7.9	4.1	--	--
Arm	4.6	3.9	--	4.2	3.8	4.9	3.7	--	--	10.0	5.9	3.3	25.0	--
Wrist	5.2	7.7	--	3.5	10.5	3.9	3.7	10.0	--	5.7	3.9	2.4	--	--
Hand	15.1	24.9	--	24.6	25.7	9.8	8.6	--	--	12.9	5.3	17.9	--	--
Lower extremities	25.6	19.8	30.0	22.5	17.7	28.7	27.8	25.0	--	15.7	24.3	47.2	25.0	--
Knee	10.6	9.5	20.0	15.5	5.5	11.1	13.2	10.0	--	10.0	10.5	8.9	--	--
Ankle	6.1	3.3	--	2.1	3.8	7.6	5.4	10.0	--	2.9	6.6	17.1	--	--
Foot	4.3	4.9	--	3.5	5.5	4.1	5.4	--	--	--	3.3	3.3	--	--
Toe, toenail	1.5	1.8	--	--	2.5	1.2	1.1	--	--	--	1.3	2.4	--	--
Body systems	1.3	.5	--	--	.8	1.8	1.7	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--
Multiple	6.4	2.6	--	--	3.4	8.3	6.6	15.0	15.4	15.7	11.2	4.1	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.2	1.0	--	--	1.7	1.4	.6	--	--	4.3	1.3	--	--	--
Containers	10.3	8.0	--	2.1	11.8	11.5	15.8	--	--	5.7	3.9	14.6	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.1	3.3	--	4.9	2.5	2.8	2.3	--	--	--	5.3	3.3	--	--
Machinery	7.8	12.6	--	8.5	15.6	5.3	5.7	--	--	11.4	2.0	5.7	--	--
Parts and materials	7.0	13.4	--	16.2	12.2	3.7	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	16.5	21.3	--	21.8	21.5	14.0	13.2	20.0	--	14.3	9.2	21.1	25.0	--
Worker motion or position	16.4	21.3	--	21.8	21.1	13.8	12.9	20.0	--	14.3	9.2	21.1	25.0	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	5.7	--	--	--	--	8.7	1.1	--	--	4.3	33.6	3.3	--	--
Health care patient	4.3	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	4.3	29.6	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18.4	11.6	40.0	13.4	9.3	22.0	17.8	20.0	61.5	20.0	24.3	30.1	--	--
Ladder	1.5	1.3	--	2.8	--	1.6	2.0	15.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	5.6	11.1	--	16.2	8.4	2.7	2.6	--	--	2.9	1.3	4.9	--	--
Vehicles	13.8	8.5	--	6.3	10.1	16.5	25.5	20.0	--	12.9	7.9	4.9	--	--
Trucks	4.2	1.5	--	--	2.1	5.4	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.2	.5	--	--	--	1.5	2.0	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--

**Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	4.7	--	--	--	--	7.2	1.7	--	15.4	14.3	19.1	2.4	16.7	--
Intentional injury by other person	2.3	--	--	--	--	3.5	1.1	--	--	2.9	10.5	2.4	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	15.4	--	5.3	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	1.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	.6	--	--	10.0	3.3	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	5.5	3.3	--	4.9	2.1	6.6	8.3	20.0	--	7.1	4.6	3.3	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	4.0	2.3	--	4.2	1.3	4.9	5.7	15.0	--	5.7	4.6	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	.3	--	--	--	--	.4	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	28.4	19.0	40.0	25.4	13.9	33.3	29.5	25.0	53.8	24.3	32.2	50.4	33.3	--
Slips, trips without fall	4.4	2.1	--	2.1	2.1	5.7	3.2	--	--	2.9	3.3	17.1	--	--
Fall on same level	17.3	12.9	40.0	15.5	10.1	19.6	18.3	15.0	46.2	18.6	24.3	16.3	--	--
Fall to lower level	6.3	3.9	--	7.7	1.7	7.5	6.9	10.0	--	--	3.9	16.3	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.0	3.1	--	--	4.2	4.5	2.0	--	--	12.9	3.9	6.5	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	25.2	37.8	20.0	34.5	40.1	18.7	21.2	15.0	15.4	17.1	8.6	25.2	25.0	--
Struck by object or equipment	12.2	17.5	--	23.2	14.3	9.3	9.5	10.0	15.4	4.3	5.3	17.1	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	7.2	10.0	--	5.6	12.7	5.7	7.4	--	--	7.1	2.0	5.7	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	4.7	9.0	--	4.2	12.2	2.4	2.9	--	--	5.7	--	2.4	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	31.9	36.8	30.0	33.8	39.2	29.4	36.7	35.0	--	24.3	31.6	11.4	16.7	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.8	8.5	--	--	13.5	1.5	1.4	--	--	2.9	1.3	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	10.2	8.7	--	8.5	8.9	11.0	14.6	10.0	--	8.6	8.6	5.7	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019



**Table 7. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	57.9	100.8	104.5	125.7	90.0	47.3	79.4	47.9	7.7	21.1	45.3	64.0	21.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	8.9	21.3	24.7	32.9	16.2	5.9	7.9	3.7	1.7	1.3	5.8	15.1	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	21.7	27.7	25.9	34.1	25.0	20.2	39.6	19.8	2.3	6.3	19.7	19.4	7.5	--
Amputations	.4	1.2	--	--	1.8	.2	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	5.6	6.7	--	5.1	7.4	5.3	9.1	8.5	1.1	1.8	6.1	4.7	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.4	.5	--	--	.6	.4	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	.9	1.1	--	--	1.5	.8	.6	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--
Soreness, pain	3.0	3.9	--	4.9	3.5	2.7	4.0	--	--	1.4	3.8	3.2	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	5.3	9.7	--	12.4	8.9	4.2	5.6	5.2	1.4	3.2	1.4	10.1	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	4.4	8.9	--	11.2	8.3	3.2	4.4	5.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	10.0	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.9	.8	--	--	.6	.9	1.1	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	.9	3.4	--	--	4.8	.3	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.2	.5	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	.3	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	5.4	8.7	27.7	6.8	8.7	4.6	6.1	--	--	3.1	5.3	6.4	5.0	--
Eye	1.3	2.2	--	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.8	--	--	.6	1.4	--	--	--
Neck	1.2	3.7	--	3.1	4.1	.6	1.1	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--
Trunk	11.4	18.3	20.1	32.6	12.1	9.8	19.2	13.5	3.7	3.5	10.3	5.1	--	--
Back	8.6	11.8	--	27.3	5.5	7.8	15.3	9.1	3.5	2.7	8.5	3.7	--	--
Upper extremities	20.4	46.8	--	53.0	45.3	13.9	24.1	11.3	2.1	7.3	11.3	18.6	8.4	--
Shoulder	5.5	9.5	--	11.6	8.8	4.5	10.5	--	--	1.4	3.6	2.7	--	--
Arm	2.7	4.0	--	5.8	3.3	2.3	3.0	--	--	2.1	2.7	2.0	4.7	--
Wrist	3.0	7.9	--	4.3	9.6	1.8	3.0	4.4	--	1.1	1.8	1.7	--	--
Hand	8.7	25.2	--	31.4	23.2	4.6	6.9	--	--	2.6	2.3	11.2	--	--
Lower extremities	14.9	20.0	32.5	28.8	15.8	13.6	22.1	11.6	--	3.3	11.2	30.2	5.9	--
Knee	6.2	9.7	17.9	19.8	5.1	5.3	10.4	4.4	--	2.2	4.7	6.0	--	--
Ankle	3.5	3.4	--	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.9	--	.5	3.0	10.7	--	--
Foot	2.5	4.9	--	4.4	5.1	1.9	4.2	--	--	--	1.5	2.3	--	--
Toe, toenail	.9	1.9	--	--	2.3	.6	.9	--	--	--	.6	1.7	--	--
Body systems	.8	.6	--	--	.8	.8	1.4	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--
Multiple	3.7	2.6	--	--	3.2	3.9	5.2	6.8	1.2	3.4	5.2	2.4	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.7	1.0	--	--	1.4	.6	.4	--	--	.8	.7	--	--	--
Containers	6.0	8.1	--	2.4	10.6	5.4	12.4	--	--	1.2	1.9	9.6	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	1.8	3.5	--	5.9	2.4	1.4	1.7	--	--	--	2.4	1.9	--	--
Machinery	4.5	12.7	--	10.9	13.9	2.5	4.6	--	--	2.3	.8	3.8	--	--
Parts and materials	4.1	13.5	--	20.0	11.0	1.7	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	9.6	21.5	--	27.8	19.2	6.6	10.5	9.7	--	3.0	4.2	13.6	4.8	--
Worker motion or position	9.5	21.5	--	27.7	19.1	6.5	10.3	9.7	--	3.0	4.1	13.6	4.8	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	3.3	--	--	--	--	4.1	1.0	--	--	.9	15.3	2.0	--	--
Health care patient	2.4	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	.8	13.4	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	10.6	11.8	42.5	17.1	8.4	10.4	14.1	9.4	4.6	4.1	11.0	19.3	--	--
Ladder	.9	1.4	--	3.8	--	.8	1.6	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	3.2	11.1	--	20.5	7.4	1.3	2.1	--	--	.5	.5	3.1	--	--
Vehicles	7.9	8.6	--	7.7	9.0	7.8	20.3	10.6	--	2.7	3.6	3.0	--	--
Trucks	2.4	1.7	--	--	2.0	2.6	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.7	.4	--	--	--	.7	1.6	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--

**Table 7. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.7	--	--	--	--	3.4	1.4	--	1.2	2.9	8.8	1.8	3.1	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.7	.9	--	--	.7	4.8	1.6	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.6	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	1.2	--	2.5	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.8	--	--	--	--	1.0	.4	--	--	2.1	1.5	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	3.2	3.2	--	6.3	2.0	3.1	6.5	9.5	--	1.6	2.1	2.1	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.3	2.4	--	5.3	1.2	2.3	4.5	8.4	--	1.2	2.0	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	16.4	19.1	45.3	32.3	12.5	15.7	23.3	13.1	4.1	5.1	14.6	32.1	6.4	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.6	2.1	--	3.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	--	--	.5	1.6	11.0	--	--
Fall on same level	10.0	13.0	41.6	19.5	9.2	9.3	14.7	6.5	3.6	4.0	11.2	10.5	--	--
Fall to lower level	3.6	3.9	--	9.8	1.5	3.5	5.5	5.5	--	--	1.8	10.5	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.3	3.1	--	--	3.9	2.1	1.6	--	--	2.6	1.7	4.3	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	14.6	37.9	23.1	43.7	36.0	8.8	16.9	7.0	1.3	3.6	3.8	16.2	4.6	--
Struck by object or equipment	7.1	17.7	--	29.7	12.8	4.4	7.5	5.7	1.2	.8	2.2	11.2	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	4.1	10.0	--	7.1	11.3	2.7	5.9	--	--	1.4	1.0	3.7	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.7	9.1	--	5.2	11.0	1.2	2.3	--	--	1.2	--	1.3	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	18.5	37.1	29.0	42.2	35.2	13.9	29.1	16.8	--	5.2	14.3	7.2	3.1	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.2	8.5	--	--	12.2	.7	1.1	--	--	.6	.6	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	5.9	8.8	--	10.4	8.1	5.2	11.6	4.7	--	1.9	3.7	3.8	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	13.9	9.9	16.9	12.2	14.6	5.9	26.9	9
Gender:									
Male	100.0	14.0	8.7	15.0	11.8	15.6	5.8	29.3	11
Female	100.0	13.9	11.9	20.2	12.7	12.9	6.1	22.4	7
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	20.9	7.0	18.6	4.7	44.2	--	4.7	12
20 - 24	100.0	8.6	12.1	20.7	12.1	6.9	9.5	29.3	9
25 - 34	100.0	17.0	15.0	19.4	14.6	13.6	4.9	15.5	5
35 - 44	100.0	18.3	7.7	18.3	10.2	15.3	4.3	26.0	8
45 - 54	100.0	9.5	9.1	15.0	11.5	9.5	8.3	37.2	15
55 - 64	100.0	13.7	7.7	13.7	13.7	16.2	5.1	29.9	11
65 and over	100.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	15.0	25.0	5.0	22.5	12
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	20.7	11.0	17.9	11.0	20.0	6.2	13.1	6
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.6	11.4	19.9	11.4	11.8	5.7	24.2	7
1 - 5 years	100.0	12.3	11.8	17.3	13.6	14.4	4.7	26.0	9
5 years or more	100.0	12.1	7.2	14.2	11.6	14.0	7.0	34.4	14
Race or ethnic origin <sup>2</sup> :									
White	100.0	15.5	10.3	18.2	13.8	16.5	5.2	20.5	7
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.9	14.3	25.0	14.3	10.7	7.1	10.7	4
Black or African American	100.0	12.9	11.3	21.0	9.7	8.1	8.1	27.4	7
Asian	100.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	94.7	60
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	13.9	9.9	16.9	12.2	14.6	5.9	26.9	9
Management occupations	100.0	29.6	11.1	11.1	29.6	11.1	--	--	4
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	20.8	10.4	20.8	14.6	8.3	4.2	18.8	5
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	22.2	15.6	22.2	11.1	6.7	--	20.0	4
Protective service occupations	100.0	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	13.0	14.0	18.0	9.0	12.0	3.0	31.0	7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	17.6	11.8	19.6	7.8	21.6	9.8	13.7	7
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	11.1	--	33.3	--	--	11.1	27.8	5
Sales and related occupations	100.0	12.5	10.2	15.9	8.0	37.5	2.3	14.8	13
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	20.8	13.2	20.8	9.4	11.3	3.8	20.8	5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	7
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	6.3	4.2	7.7	7.7	19.6	7.0	46.9	30
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	18.8	5.2	19.8	18.8	8.3	5.2	24.0	8
Production occupations	100.0	9.8	11.5	19.0	13.8	8.6	7.5	30.5	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	13.2	9.1	14.4	13.2	15.2	6.6	28.4	10

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	13.9	9.9	16.9	12.2	14.6	5.9	26.9	9
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	9.6	12.0	20.5	15.7	13.3	6.0	21.7	7
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	2.6	5.2	10.4	14.3	20.8	6.5	41.6	20
Construction laborers	100.0	3.0	4.5	4.5	3.0	25.8	12.1	47.0	30
Retail salespersons	100.0	15.6	8.9	17.8	8.9	33.3	--	13.3	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	27.3	6.1	24.2	9.1	6.1	--	24.2	5
Driver/sales workers	100.0	56.3	9.4	--	9.4	9.4	--	12.5	1
Nursing assistants	100.0	27.6	17.2	24.1	10.3	6.9	--	10.3	3
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	--	--	15.4	--	57.7	--	11.5	15
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	12.0	6
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	10.5	15.8	--	15.8	--	15.8	31.6	16
Registered nurses	100.0	22.2	11.1	11.1	22.2	11.1	--	22.2	7
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	--	11.8	--	41.2	14
Food preparation workers	100.0	25.0	--	18.8	--	--	--	18.8	4
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	31.3	--	--	31.3	--	12.5	--	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	20.0	--	26.7	--	13.3	--	13.3	4
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	21.4	--	35.7	--	21.4	--	14.3	3
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	--	--	--	--	14.3	--	50.0	32
Electricians	100.0	--	--	--	--	23.1	15.4	38.5	25
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	--	30.0	20.0	--	--	--	--	3
Cashiers	100.0	--	30.0	20.0	--	--	--	20.0	5
Carpenters	100.0	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	33.3	7
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	--	37.5	--	--	--	--	37.5	3
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	100.0	--	--	50.0	25.0	--	--	25.0	7
Security guards	100.0	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Medical and health services managers	100.0	--	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	10

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	100.0	13.9	9.9	16.9	12.2	14.6	5.9	26.9	9
Goods producing	100.0	8.5	8.2	17.2	12.6	12.6	7.2	33.7	14
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	100.0	--	--	20.0	30.0	--	--	30.0	7
Construction	100.0	7.7	4.2	9.2	8.5	16.9	7.7	44.4	27
Manufacturing	100.0	9.3	10.1	21.9	14.3	10.1	6.8	27.4	8
Service providing	100.0	16.8	10.8	16.7	11.9	15.6	5.0	23.2	7
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	10.3	10.0	15.2	11.5	20.6	6.3	26.1	13
Information	100.0	25.0	--	10.0	10.0	--	10.0	30.0	7
Financial activities	100.0	--	23.1	23.1	--	30.8	--	15.4	6
Professional and business services	100.0	24.3	5.7	21.4	12.9	15.7	4.3	14.3	5
Educational and health services	100.0	18.4	15.1	21.7	14.5	9.2	4.6	17.1	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	28.5	10.6	13.8	8.9	9.8	2.4	26.0	5
Other services except public administration	100.0	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	9

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	11,270	3,890	100	1,420	2,370	7,380	3,490	200	130	700	1,520	1,230	120	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	360	160	--	--	140	200	100	--	--	30	40	20	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,130	410	--	--	390	720	430	--	20	80	120	60	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	3,240	1,260	60	580	620	1,980	890	70	40	310	460	190	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	2,640	1,060	--	620	430	1,580	750	60	20	120	360	230	40	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1,420	240	20	--	210	1,170	570	20	40	40	200	310	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	750	130	--	--	130	620	220	--	--	--	140	240	--	--
Not reported	1,730	630	--	160	460	1,110	520	40	--	110	190	180	60	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	40	--	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	830	150	--	--	140	680	330	--	--	90	120	120	--	--
1 - 2 hours	1,100	260	--	50	200	840	380	40	50	90	200	70	--	--
2 - 4 hours	2,740	960	40	380	530	1,780	780	30	--	210	340	400	--	--
4 - 6 hours	1,920	590	--	240	350	1,330	630	50	30	40	240	320	20	--
6 - 8 hours	1,820	930	--	460	460	890	440	20	--	90	220	80	30	--
8 - 10 hours	730	270	--	100	150	470	250	--	--	40	130	40	--	--
10 - 12 hours	220	70	--	--	70	140	80	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	60	--	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,800	650	30	160	460	1,150	560	40	--	110	190	180	60	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	580	80	--	--	50	500	190	20	30	--	130	120	--	--
Monday	2,110	690	--	260	420	1,420	580	20	--	140	300	320	50	--
Tuesday	1,960	840	--	410	420	1,120	600	40	--	110	240	90	40	--
Wednesday	1,720	630	30	190	420	1,080	580	20	20	150	220	90	--	--
Thursday	2,040	760	20	240	490	1,290	660	40	30	140	260	140	30	--
Friday	1,780	700	--	270	430	1,080	530	40	30	90	230	160	--	--
Saturday	1,080	190	--	30	160	890	350	20	--	70	130	310	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	3.2	4.1	--	--	5.9	2.7	2.9	--	--	4.3	2.6	1.6	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	10.0	10.5	--	--	16.5	9.8	12.3	--	15.4	11.4	7.9	4.9	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	28.7	32.4	60.0	40.8	26.2	26.8	25.5	35.0	30.8	44.3	30.3	15.4	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	23.4	27.2	--	43.7	18.1	21.4	21.5	30.0	15.4	17.1	23.7	18.7	33.3	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	12.6	6.2	20.0	--	8.9	15.9	16.3	10.0	30.8	5.7	13.2	25.2	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	6.7	3.3	--	--	5.5	8.4	6.3	--	--	--	9.2	19.5	--	--
Not reported	15.4	16.2	--	11.3	19.4	15.0	14.9	20.0	--	15.7	12.5	14.6	50.0	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.4	--	--	--	--	.4	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	7.4	3.9	--	--	5.9	9.2	9.5	--	--	12.9	7.9	9.8	--	--
1 - 2 hours	9.8	6.7	--	3.5	8.4	11.4	10.9	20.0	38.5	12.9	13.2	5.7	--	--
2 - 4 hours	24.3	24.7	40.0	26.8	22.4	24.1	22.3	15.0	--	30.0	22.4	32.5	--	--
4 - 6 hours	17.0	15.2	--	16.9	14.8	18.0	18.1	25.0	23.1	5.7	15.8	26.0	16.7	--
6 - 8 hours	16.1	23.9	--	32.4	19.4	12.1	12.6	10.0	--	12.9	14.5	6.5	25.0	--
8 - 10 hours	6.5	6.9	--	7.0	6.3	6.4	7.2	--	--	5.7	8.6	3.3	--	--
10 - 12 hours	2.0	1.8	--	--	3.0	1.9	2.3	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	.5	--	--	--	--	.8	.6	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	16.0	16.7	30.0	11.3	19.4	15.6	16.0	20.0	--	15.7	12.5	14.6	50.0	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	5.1	2.1	--	--	2.1	6.8	5.4	10.0	23.1	--	8.6	9.8	--	--
Monday	18.7	17.7	--	18.3	17.7	19.2	16.6	10.0	--	20.0	19.7	26.0	41.7	--
Tuesday	17.4	21.6	--	28.9	17.7	15.2	17.2	20.0	--	15.7	15.8	7.3	33.3	--
Wednesday	15.3	16.2	30.0	13.4	17.7	14.6	16.6	10.0	15.4	21.4	14.5	7.3	--	--
Thursday	18.1	19.5	20.0	16.9	20.7	17.5	18.9	20.0	23.1	20.0	17.1	11.4	25.0	--
Friday	15.8	18.0	--	19.0	18.1	14.6	15.2	20.0	23.1	12.9	15.1	13.0	--	--
Saturday	9.6	4.9	--	2.1	6.8	12.1	10.0	10.0	--	10.0	8.6	25.2	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019



**Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	13.9	9.9	16.9	12.2	14.6	5.9	26.9	9
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	11.1	11.1	16.7	13.9	13.9	5.6	27.8	9
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	16.8	7.1	15.9	8.8	16.8	5.3	29.2	12
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	13.0	9.6	18.2	13.9	14.2	6.8	24.1	8
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	11.7	11.4	17.0	14.4	9.5	4.5	31.4	9
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	9.9	12.0	16.9	12.0	15.5	2.8	31.0	10
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	36.0	8.0	13.3	5.3	16.0	4.0	18.7	4
Time not reported	100.0	11.6	8.7	16.2	9.8	20.2	8.7	24.3	12
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Less than 1 hour	100.0	21.7	9.6	14.5	9.6	15.7	6.0	22.9	6
1 - 2 hours	100.0	13.6	10.0	13.6	11.8	20.9	6.4	22.7	12
2 - 4 hours	100.0	12.4	8.8	19.0	14.2	13.1	5.5	27.0	9
4 - 6 hours	100.0	19.3	10.4	17.2	11.5	13.0	6.8	21.9	7
6 - 8 hours	100.0	10.4	10.4	17.0	10.4	7.7	3.3	40.1	13
8 - 10 hours	100.0	12.3	12.3	15.1	17.8	13.7	4.1	24.7	8
10 - 12 hours	100.0	13.6	13.6	18.2	13.6	22.7	--	18.2	7
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	4
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	11.7	8.3	16.1	10.6	20.0	8.9	24.4	12
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	15.5	12.1	12.1	12.1	19.0	5.2	24.1	9
Monday	100.0	19.4	8.1	15.2	16.1	12.3	6.2	22.7	7
Tuesday	100.0	10.2	5.1	15.8	12.8	11.7	5.6	38.8	17
Wednesday	100.0	15.7	17.4	16.3	9.3	14.0	5.2	22.1	6
Thursday	100.0	11.3	9.8	25.0	11.3	13.7	7.4	21.6	6
Friday	100.0	12.4	9.0	14.6	12.9	19.7	6.7	24.7	12
Saturday	100.0	14.8	11.1	13.0	8.3	14.8	2.8	35.2	12

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

Table 15. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	57.9	5.4	1.3	1.2	11.4	8.6	20.4	5.5	2.7	8.7	3.0	14.9	6.2	3.5	2.5	.8	3.7	--
Gender:																		
Male	66.6	5.8	1.9	1.8	13.1	9.3	25.1	7.4	2.9	12.2	2.3	16.1	6.8	4.2	3.0	.8	3.8	--
Female	47.2	5.0	.7	.5	9.4	7.8	14.7	3.2	2.4	4.4	4.0	13.3	5.3	2.7	1.9	.7	3.5	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	74.6	6.5	4.1	--	5.5	4.6	43.1	--	--	39.2	--	17.7	5.1	5.1	7.2	--	--	--
20 - 24	66.0	8.9	2.7	--	6.4	5.3	20.3	2.3	1.8	13.1	2.7	24.3	4.1	5.0	4.0	--	4.7	--
25 - 34	47.8	5.5	1.0	.4	9.4	7.9	18.8	2.6	2.2	10.7	2.8	10.7	3.5	2.3	2.6	.9	2.2	--
35 - 44	51.9	4.6	1.2	2.9	11.3	9.8	14.6	3.7	2.7	4.8	2.9	15.9	4.9	6.3	2.7	.5	2.0	--
45 - 54	58.1	4.7	.8	.9	15.3	11.4	18.3	5.9	2.0	6.9	3.0	12.2	7.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	5.3	--
55 - 64	76.2	5.5	1.5	1.2	13.5	7.7	31.3	14.4	4.9	6.9	4.5	19.4	11.8	3.5	2.1	--	4.9	--
65 and over	45.4	5.0	1.7	--	9.3	4.5	15.9	4.3	3.7	5.9	--	6.8	4.3	--	--	--	6.8	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	24.7	3.0	--	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.1	--	--	1.9	2.2	7.3	3.2	--	--	--	5.0	--
Business and financial operations occupations	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	21.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	49.0	16.8	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	37.4	6.5	--	--	7.9	6.9	10.1	3.2	3.4	1.4	1.6	8.3	4.4	1.9	--	--	3.6	--
Healthcare support occupations	80.3	7.6	--	--	28.5	25.3	16.9	5.2	--	4.1	2.8	14.2	4.5	4.9	3.0	2.9	9.5	--
Protective service occupations	50.7	--	--	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	--	--	19.4	9.9	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	61.6	3.7	--	--	6.3	4.6	22.5	2.5	2.9	14.0	2.1	27.0	8.6	2.9	2.7	--	1.0	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	103.5	12.7	4.7	--	30.1	22.7	24.3	4.3	--	12.8	3.4	21.5	12.7	3.2	4.0	--	12.5	--
Personal care and service occupations	27.6	3.4	--	--	5.6	5.3	3.6	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	7.0	--	--	2.5	--
Sales and related occupations	40.8	4.0	--	--	10.6	9.6	11.3	5.8	1.2	2.7	1.7	13.3	5.8	3.2	2.8	--	.8	--
Office and administrative support occupations	18.2	2.2	--	--	3.5	2.6	6.4	1.7	1.3	2.3	.8	3.9	1.3	.5	1.4	.6	1.5	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	177.0	10.3	3.1	--	44.8	38.7	76.9	18.9	8.2	44.0	5.8	39.4	26.0	4.4	6.3	--	3.4	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	108.8	8.8	6.3	--	22.0	13.5	45.4	11.0	9.5	14.0	10.3	21.0	13.1	3.8	2.4	--	9.3	--
Production occupations	99.1	10.1	3.6	6.2	11.6	4.8	51.5	7.5	4.6	28.9	9.9	14.2	5.3	2.8	4.9	--	4.9	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	158.6	12.3	2.3	2.8	33.0	24.0	47.3	21.8	4.7	13.1	5.9	48.4	14.6	18.9	6.9	3.2	11.4	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

Table 16. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	57.9	21.7	8.9	5.3	4.4	.9	5.6	.9	.4	.4	.9	.2	.3	--	--	3.0	10.5
Gender:																	
Male	66.6	24.3	9.9	6.8	6.0	.8	5.0	1.1	.5	.5	.8	.2	.2	--	--	3.2	14.2
Female	47.2	18.3	7.8	3.4	2.4	1.0	6.2	.6	.3	.2	1.1	--	.5	--	--	2.7	6.1
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	74.6	10.2	34.9	13.7	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	11.2
20 - 24	66.0	12.1	19.5	6.0	4.8	1.2	7.5	2.5	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	11.8
25 - 34	47.8	17.2	5.1	7.2	6.0	1.3	3.9	2.1	--	.5	.4	.4	--	--	--	2.4	8.2
35 - 44	51.9	27.0	4.9	3.8	3.1	.7	5.1	.5	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	1.4	7.7
45 - 54	58.1	20.3	7.5	4.2	3.0	1.2	5.7	--	--	.4	1.8	--	--	--	--	3.3	14.7
55 - 64	76.2	32.3	10.6	4.5	4.2	--	8.0	--	--	--	1.5	--	1.1	--	--	5.4	12.3
65 and over	45.4	12.3	12.4	4.1	4.1	--	5.4	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	6.4
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	24.7	7.3	5.5	1.7	1.7	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Business and financial operations occupations	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	21.7	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	49.0	14.5	--	--	--	--	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	37.4	13.7	4.5	5.6	--	4.9	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	4.1
Healthcare support occupations	80.3	43.5	3.3	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.5	14.3
Protective service occupations	50.7	24.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	61.6	11.8	19.0	10.8	10.7	--	7.1	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	4.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	103.5	40.0	16.3	14.4	14.4	--	10.5	--	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	11.6
Personal care and service occupations	27.6	16.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3
Sales and related occupations	40.8	23.4	4.3	2.4	2.3	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.0
Office and administrative support occupations	18.2	6.8	2.4	.6	.6	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	4.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	10.9	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.9
Construction and extraction occupations	177.0	47.1	46.0	17.2	15.4	--	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.4	48.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	108.8	38.0	7.6	12.9	10.0	2.9	7.7	2.6	3.1	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	2.7	29.0
Production occupations	99.1	25.3	18.6	10.2	9.8	--	7.0	1.7	--	2.3	5.1	1.0	--	--	--	4.8	22.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	158.6	80.3	15.5	8.9	6.9	2.0	17.8	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	25.5

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

**Table 17. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	57.9	.7	6.0	1.8	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.4	9.6	9.5	10.6	3.2	7.9	5.3
Gender:														
Male	66.6	.7	6.7	1.8	5.9	6.8	1.2	.6	12.5	12.4	7.8	4.7	11.2	6.2
Female	47.2	.7	5.0	1.8	2.8	.7	5.8	4.7	6.0	6.0	14.1	1.4	3.9	4.1
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	74.6	--	3.8	--	9.6	--	3.8	3.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	28.8	5.6	8.4
20 - 24	66.0	3.2	3.4	1.6	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.7	4.3	4.2	16.7	5.3	5.0	7.5
25 - 34	47.8	.6	4.8	1.5	5.9	4.5	3.3	2.7	5.8	5.8	4.4	3.6	5.7	6.9
35 - 44	51.9	.4	5.9	1.1	3.8	4.5	3.5	2.5	13.5	13.3	7.7	2.1	4.6	4.0
45 - 54	58.1	.5	5.9	2.1	2.5	4.2	2.3	2.0	13.0	13.0	9.7	1.6	11.1	4.8
55 - 64	76.2	.6	10.7	3.1	5.1	3.2	2.9	2.1	9.5	9.5	20.0	1.3	14.7	3.7
65 and over	45.4	--	2.6	--	2.8	2.4	--	--	3.1	3.0	19.3	--	4.6	6.4
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	24.7	--	--	--	1.9	--	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.9	8.9	--	7.5	--
Business and financial operations occupations	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	21.7	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	49.0	--	--	--	--	--	15.8	--	--	--	16.5	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	37.4	--	--	1.6	--	--	11.5	10.7	3.8	3.8	8.0	--	3.0	7.8
Healthcare support occupations	80.3	--	--	2.8	--	--	43.0	42.6	4.5	4.5	16.0	--	--	11.5
Protective service occupations	50.7	--	--	--	--	--	14.9	10.1	10.9	10.9	11.9	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	61.6	--	11.3	1.7	3.6	--	--	--	5.9	5.8	24.2	5.1	2.3	6.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	103.5	7.4	10.2	5.7	9.6	5.0	4.2	--	13.9	13.9	23.7	4.2	--	13.1
Personal care and service occupations	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.1	--	3.1	3.7
Sales and related occupations	40.8	--	6.2	1.5	2.2	1.2	2.1	--	4.7	4.4	12.5	--	7.1	1.5
Office and administrative support occupations	18.2	--	3.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	--	--	1.9	1.8	4.3	--	2.5	.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.5	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	177.0	--	3.4	8.9	10.8	24.7	--	--	43.3	43.3	24.4	30.1	10.1	16.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	108.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	10.9	14.7	--	--	20.2	20.2	14.5	6.2	11.5	15.2
Production occupations	99.1	1.7	10.6	1.2	18.1	11.6	--	--	20.2	20.1	8.5	10.6	9.1	7.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	158.6	--	27.0	3.1	9.8	9.8	--	--	29.4	29.3	17.6	1.5	48.2	10.2

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

Table 18. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	57.9	14.6	7.1	4.1	2.7	16.4	3.6	10.0	2.6	18.5	5.9	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.3	.2	2.7	1.3	.6	.8	--
Gender:																					
Male	66.6	20.3	9.4	5.9	3.8	15.6	3.6	8.1	3.7	22.6	7.4	2.3	2.9	3.8	2.7	.2	1.1	.6	.2	.3	--
Female	47.2	7.7	4.2	2.0	1.4	17.3	3.6	12.4	1.2	13.5	4.2	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.8	--	4.7	2.2	1.0	1.5	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	74.6	45.1	33.9	10.5	--	13.8	--	6.1	5.9	7.4	3.3	--	3.1	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	66.0	20.2	9.3	3.1	7.5	22.6	14.2	6.3	2.1	8.7	2.5	--	4.5	3.4	1.6	--	5.4	3.6	1.5	--	--
25 - 34	47.8	16.7	7.5	4.6	4.1	8.2	1.8	4.8	1.6	14.1	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.4	1.7	--	3.2	1.0	.6	1.6	--
35 - 44	51.9	10.8	4.6	3.2	2.1	14.8	2.6	6.7	5.4	19.1	6.5	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	--	2.8	2.1	--	.4	--
45 - 54	58.1	12.7	5.9	4.8	1.5	14.3	1.9	10.3	1.8	23.0	5.8	2.7	2.1	4.1	3.6	--	1.9	.8	--	.9	--
55 - 64	76.2	12.3	5.7	3.8	1.7	28.1	5.0	21.8	1.2	28.4	10.1	2.4	1.4	3.8	3.0	--	2.2	.9	1.3	--	--
65 and over	45.4	9.4	6.0	2.2	--	23.8	2.3	20.5	--	7.4	3.1	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	24.7	2.8	--	--	--	12.0	--	9.0	--	2.9	--	--	--	4.5	4.5	--	2.2	2.1	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	21.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	49.0	--	--	--	--	17.0	--	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.6	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	37.4	2.3	--	--	--	10.2	--	7.9	1.5	10.4	3.2	--	--	2.2	1.9	--	11.4	4.3	1.7	5.4	--
Healthcare support occupations	80.3	4.8	3.6	--	--	18.5	--	15.4	--	35.8	11.0	--	3.2	--	--	--	16.5	10.0	3.8	--	--
Protective service occupations	50.7	--	--	--	--	20.5	--	12.2	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	61.6	18.2	13.6	3.3	1.1	28.5	11.9	14.0	2.6	7.9	3.7	--	5.4	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	103.5	26.2	12.8	7.6	5.3	27.5	5.5	19.8	--	29.2	9.5	--	8.8	4.2	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	27.6	2.5	--	--	--	8.2	--	3.4	3.8	7.5	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	5.7	3.9	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	40.8	6.9	2.9	2.9	1.1	16.6	2.5	12.5	1.6	14.2	5.8	.8	--	--	--	--	2.2	1.9	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	18.2	4.7	2.5	.6	1.5	6.3	1.0	4.7	.5	6.0	2.8	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	26.8	--	25.5	--	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	177.0	62.0	40.3	10.6	8.7	45.6	12.5	28.7	4.3	61.6	11.4	3.4	--	6.0	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	108.8	26.8	10.7	10.2	2.6	22.1	5.6	13.6	2.6	45.0	15.9	5.7	7.3	4.8	4.5	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	99.1	43.0	12.7	14.9	12.6	12.4	1.5	9.2	1.7	39.0	10.2	14.5	3.3	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	158.6	32.5	15.4	10.6	5.3	46.2	10.5	18.5	15.5	50.7	19.6	2.2	7.3	20.6	14.8	--	1.2	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 23, 2019

Table 19. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	40	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	60.0	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	80.0	--	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, February 11, 2019.February 11, 2019

Table 21. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019



Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017

[illegible]

Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	--	80.0	--	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Back	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shoulder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	60.0	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 24. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	105.9	--	105.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	--	86.4	--	86.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	--	32.6	--	32.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Back	--	30.7	--	30.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shoulder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	--	30.1	--	30.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	--	30.1	--	30.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 24. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	64.5	--	64.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N

=

number of injuries and illnesses

EH

=

total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000

=

base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, state government, Missouri, 2017**

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
State Government <sup>2,3,4</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods producing	100.0	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	7
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	100.0	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	7
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade transportation and utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 26. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019



**Table 27. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 28. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,580	70	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	1,060	70	--	--	--	980	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	520	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	300	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	160	40	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	460	30	--	--	--	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	200	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	380	--	--	--	--	380	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	390	30	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	730	50	--	--	--	690	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	670	--	--	--	--	670	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	850	70	--	--	--	770	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	67.1	100.0	--	--	--	65.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	32.9	--	--	--	--	34.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	5.7	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	21.5	--	--	--	--	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	19.0	--	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	10.1	57.1	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	29.1	42.9	--	--	--	28.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	12.7	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	24.1	--	--	--	--	25.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	24.7	42.9	--	--	--	24.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	46.2	71.4	--	--	--	46.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	42.4	--	--	--	--	44.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	53.8	100.0	--	--	--	51.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, February 11, 2019. February 11, 2019

**Table 30. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,580	70	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	840	--	--	--	--	840	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	80	30	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	120	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	320	30	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

Table 31. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017

Occupation	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,580	70	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighters	480	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus drivers, school or special client	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019



Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	130	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	440	--	--	--	--	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	90	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	680	50	--	--	--	630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	400	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	14.6	--	--	--	--	15.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	57.0	71.4	--	--	--	56.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	5.1	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	20.9	--	--	--	--	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Back	14.6	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	32.9	42.9	--	--	--	32.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shoulder	27.2	--	--	--	--	28.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	29.7	--	--	--	--	31.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knee	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle	12.7	--	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	7.0	42.9	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	5.1	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	3.2	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	3.2	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	25.3	--	--	--	--	26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care patient	13.9	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	25.9	--	--	--	--	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	8.9	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



**Table 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	12.7	--	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	8.2	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	7.6	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	27.8	--	--	--	--	28.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	25.9	--	--	--	--	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	5.7	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	43.0	71.4	--	--	--	42.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	25.3	--	--	--	--	24.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 34. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	78.3	159.2	--	--	--	76.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	11.4	--	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	44.7	115.7	--	--	--	43.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	16.3	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Back	11.2	--	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	25.8	57.9	--	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shoulder	21.3	--	--	--	--	21.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	23.4	--	--	--	--	23.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knee	9.3	--	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle	9.9	--	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	5.7	72.3	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	3.9	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	20.0	--	--	--	--	20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care patient	10.8	--	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	20.2	--	--	--	--	20.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	9.4	--	--	--	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	6.8	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 34. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	10.0	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	9.4	--	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	6.5	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	6.0	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	21.9	--	--	--	--	22.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	20.5	--	--	--	--	21.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	4.2	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	33.6	101.3	--	--	--	32.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	19.6	--	--	--	--	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N               =   number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH             =   total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
 20,000,000   =   base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	7.0	--	14.6	14.6	9.5	15.8	37.3	23
Gender:									
Male	100.0	9.4	--	20.8	19.8	3.8	--	43.4	8
Female	100.0	--	--	--	--	19.2	44.2	25.0	28
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	88.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
20 - 24	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	94.1	31
25 - 34	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	73.3	10.0	28
35 - 44	100.0	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	31.3	7
45 - 54	100.0	--	--	37.0	39.1	--	--	17.4	6
55 - 64	100.0	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	45.0	11
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
3 - 11 months	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	42.1	52.6	46
1 - 5 years	100.0	12.8	--	10.3	10.3	--	--	56.4	31
5 years or more	100.0	--	--	24.7	26.0	15.1	9.6	20.5	6
Race or ethnic origin <sup>2</sup> :									
White	100.0	9.0	--	26.9	--	14.9	26.9	17.9	11
Hispanic or Latino	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black or African American	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 36. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	7.0	--	14.6	14.6	9.5	15.8	37.3	23
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	80.0	60
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	--	21.4	20.2	--	--	38.1	28
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	37
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	10
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	--	--	12.5	--	28.1	--	37.5	11

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 37. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	7.0	--	14.6	14.6	9.5	15.8	37.3	23
Firefighters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	83.3	66
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Nursing assistants	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	80.0	60
Registered nurses	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Bus drivers, school or special client	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 38. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government <sup>2,3,4</sup>	100.0	7.0	--	14.6	14.6	9.5	15.8	37.3	23
Goods producing	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	100.0	7.3	--	15.3	14.0	8.7	16.0	38.7	24
Trade transportation and utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 39. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,580	70	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	110	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	810	40	--	--	--	770	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	200	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	180	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	430	30	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	440	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	180	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	480	50	--	--	--	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019



**Table 40. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	7.0	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	51.3	57.1	--	--	--	51.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	12.7	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	11.4	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	11.4	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	27.2	42.9	--	--	--	26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	27.8	--	--	--	--	28.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	11.4	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	11.4	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	11.4	--	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	6.3	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	18.4	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	30.4	71.4	--	--	--	28.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	17.7	--	--	--	--	18.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	13.9	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 41. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	7.0	--	14.6	14.6	9.5	15.8	37.3	23
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.5	33
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	8.6	--	22.2	21.0	14.8	--	32.1	6
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	20.0	--	--	--	--	30.0	35.0	23
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	89.5	46
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Time not reported	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.1	33
1 - 2 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	94.4	31
2 - 4 hours	100.0	16.3	--	--	--	27.9	--	51.2	33
4 - 6 hours	100.0	--	--	38.6	38.6	--	--	13.6	6
6 - 8 hours	100.0	22.2	--	--	--	--	33.3	22.2	23
8 - 10 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	51
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28
Day of week:									
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.9	11
Tuesday	100.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Wednesday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	75.9	--	28
Thursday	100.0	--	--	35.4	--	--	--	43.8	13
Friday	100.0	--	--	--	57.1	--	--	25.0	6
Saturday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	81.8	46

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

Table 42. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	Local government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	78.3	3.7	--	--	16.3	11.2	25.8	21.3	2.1	--	--	23.4	9.3	9.9	--	2.4	5.7	--
Gender:																		
Male	115.1	--	--	--	22.6	21.5	50.7	42.4	4.3	--	--	27.1	--	17.4	--	--	7.9	--
Female	47.4	6.6	--	--	11.0	--	4.9	3.6	--	--	--	20.3	15.8	3.7	--	--	3.8	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	347.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	331.4	--	--	--	160.1	160.1	--	--	--	--	--	157.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	84.9	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52.5	47.5	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	--
45 - 54	91.5	--	--	--	--	--	76.9	71.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	69.8	--	--	--	32.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.1	--	13.3	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

Table 43. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	Local government	Nature of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	78.3	44.7	11.4	2.3	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.8
Gender:																	
Male	115.1	57.3	20.8	5.1	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.7
Female	47.4	34.1	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.7
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	347.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	198.0
20 - 24	331.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160.7
25 - 34	84.9	59.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.5
35 - 44	23.0	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	91.5	84.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	69.8	43.6	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

    N           = number of injuries and illnesses  
    EH          = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
    20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

**Table 44. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2017**

Characteristic	Local government	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	78.3	--	3.9	--	--	--	20.0	10.8	2.3	2.3	20.2	9.4	6.8	12.5
Gender:														
Male	115.1	--	8.1	--	--	--	35.6	17.8	--	--	6.3	20.7	9.4	25.9
Female	47.4	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	5.0	--	--	31.8	--	4.5	--
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	347.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	198.0
20 - 24	331.4	--	--	--	--	--	156.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	84.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63.1	--	--	--
35 - 44	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	--
45 - 54	91.5	--	--	--	--	--	35.9	34.8	--	--	--	--	9.6	32.9
55 - 64	69.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.0	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

Table 45. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2017

Characteristic	Local government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	78.3	4.2	1.9	2.0	--	21.9	--	20.5	--	33.6	19.6	--	2.1	6.5	6.0	--	10.0	9.4	--	--	--
Gender:																					
Male	115.1	8.4	3.6	--	--	8.2	--	6.6	--	66.2	40.5	--	--	9.1	8.0	--	18.9	17.7	--	--	--
Female	47.4	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	32.2	--	6.3	--	--	--	4.3	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	347.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	331.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	84.9	--	--	--	--	64.1	--	63.1	--	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1	6.3	--	--	8.3	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	91.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	74.2	67.0	--	--	10.2	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	69.8	--	--	--	--	49.8	--	46.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 11, 2019

# 2017 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

## Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

## Data Users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

## Highlights

### Industry

- There were 125 total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2017.
  - There were 111 work-related fatalities in private industry. Fourteen fatalities were in government.
  - Private industry, service-providing sectors had 68 work-related fatalities in 2017.
  - There were 43 work-related fatalities in private industry, goods-producing sectors in 2017.
  - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
    - Trade, transportation, and utilities with 31;
    - Natural resources and mining with 29; and
    - Professional and business services with 13.
  - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
    - Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) with 29;
    - Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) with 17;
    - Construction (NAICS 23) with 10; and

- Administrative and waste services (NAICS 56) with 10.

## Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 69 of the total occupational fatalities.
  - Service-providing sectors accounted for 53 (76.8%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
    - Trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector accounted for 23 (33.3%) of the fatalities.
    - Transportation and warehousing sector accounted for 12 (17.4%) of the fatalities.
  - The goods-producing sectors accounted for 16 (23.2%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
    - Construction major industry sector, and sector, accounted for seven (10.1%) of the fatalities.
    - Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector accounted for five (7.2%) of the fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for 14 of the total occupational fatalities.
  - Twelve (85.7%) of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
    - Public administration major industry sector, and sector (NAICS 92), accounted for eight (57.1%) of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 42 of the total occupational fatalities in 2017.
  - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 27 (64.3%) of the self-employed worker fatalities in 2017.
    - Natural resources and mining major industry sector accounted for 24 (57.1%) of the self-employed worker fatalities in 2017.
    - Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector accounted for 24 (57.1%) of the self-employed worker fatalities in 2017.
  - Service-providing sectors accounted for 15 (35.7%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
    - Trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector accounted for eight (19.0%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
    - Transportation and warehousing sector accounted for five (11.9%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.

## Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities in 2017 were:
  - 46 (36.8%) transportation incidents;
  - 31 (24.8%) violence and other injuries by persons or animals (20 violence fatalities in 2016, 13 violence fatalities in 2015)
    - Fifteen homicides (intentional injury by other person) (13 homicides in 2016, seven homicides in 2015)
    - Thirteen suicides (self-inflicted injury—intentional) (five suicides in 2016, six suicides in 2015);
  - 16 (12.8%) contact with objects and equipment;
  - 13 (10.4%) falls, slips, trips; and
  - 11 ( 8.8%) exposure to harmful substances or environments.

## Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (46) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2017.
  - Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 25 of the transportation incidents. Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 13 of the transportation incidents. Pedestrian vehicular incidents accounted for five of the transportation incidents.
  - Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 18 of the transportation incidents. Management occupations accounted for 16 of the transportation incidents.



- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector accounted for 16 of the transportation incidents. The transportation and warehousing private industry sector accounted for ten of the transportation incidents.

## Homicides

- Fifteen of the total occupational fatalities in 2017 were homicides. (There had been 13 homicides in 2016, seven homicides in 2015.)
  - Thirteen of the homicides in 2017 were shooting by other person--intentional. (There had been ten shootings in 2016, six shootings in 2015.)
  - Fourteen of the homicides were in private industry. Twelve of these homicides were shooting by other person—intentional.
  - Twelve of the homicides were in private industry service-providing sectors. Eleven of these homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.
    - Seven homicides were in the trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector.
    - Four homicides were in the retail trade sector (NAICS 44-45).

## Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (56) of the total fatalities.
  - Highway vehicles, motorized accounted for 33 of the fatalities.
  - Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered accounted for 22 fatalities.
- Persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the primary source in 39 fatalities in 2017. (Persons, plants, animals, and minerals had been the source in 29 fatalities in 2016, 20 fatalities in 2015.)
  - Person—other than injured or ill worker was the source for 15 of the fatalities in 2017 (13 in 2016, seven in 2015).
  - Person—injured or ill worker was the source for 14 fatalities in 2017 (five in 2016, six in 2015).
- Tools, instruments, and equipment was the secondary source in 25 fatalities.
  - Firearms was the secondary source in 21 fatalities.
- Structures and surfaces was the secondary source in 20 fatalities.
  - Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the secondary source in 12 of the fatalities.

## Occupation

- Transportation and material moving occupations was the occupational group with the most (33) fatal occupational injuries.
  - Eighteen of the fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations were transportation incidents.
  - Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers accounted for 20 of the occupational fatalities within the transportation and material moving occupations.
- There were 28 occupational fatalities in management occupations in 2017.
  - Sixteen of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.
  - Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for 22 of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations in 2017.

## Worker characteristics

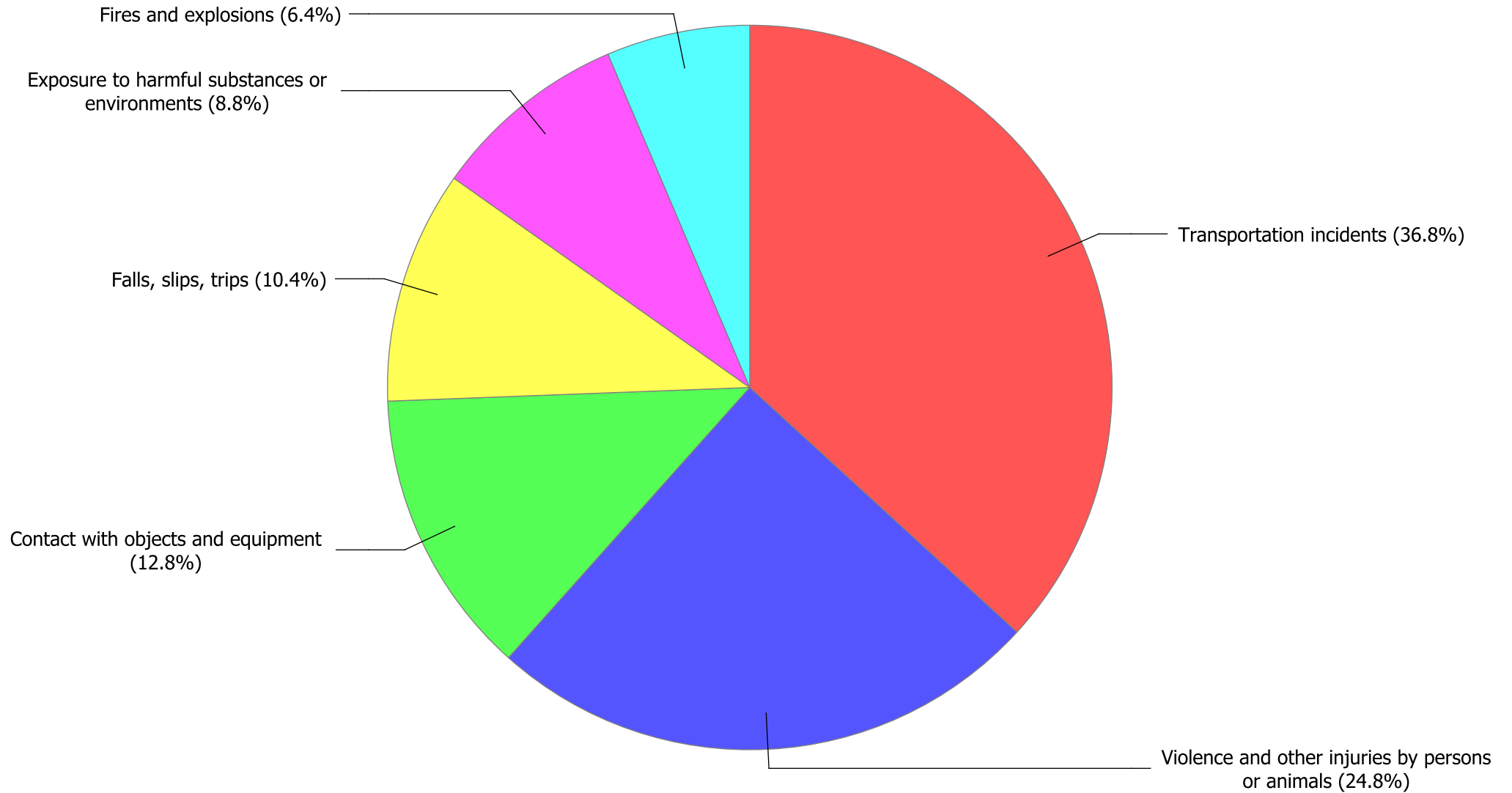
- Male workers accounted for 115 (92.0%) of the 125 fatal occupational injuries.
  - Forty-four of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
  - Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the event or exposure for 25 fatalities in male workers.
- Workers aged 65 years and over accounted for 34 (27.2%) of the fatalities. Workers aged 35 to 44 years accounted for 25 (20.0%) of the fatalities.

- White (non-Hispanic) workers accounted for 101 (80.8%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
  - Black or African-American (non-Hispanic) workers accounted for 13 (10.4%) of the total occupational fatalities.
  - Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for four (3.2%) of the total occupational fatalities.

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (125 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Transportation incidents	46
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	31
Contact with objects and equipment	16
Falls, slips, trips	13
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	11
Fires and explosions	8
Other not reported	0

Chart A1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (125 total fatal injuries)

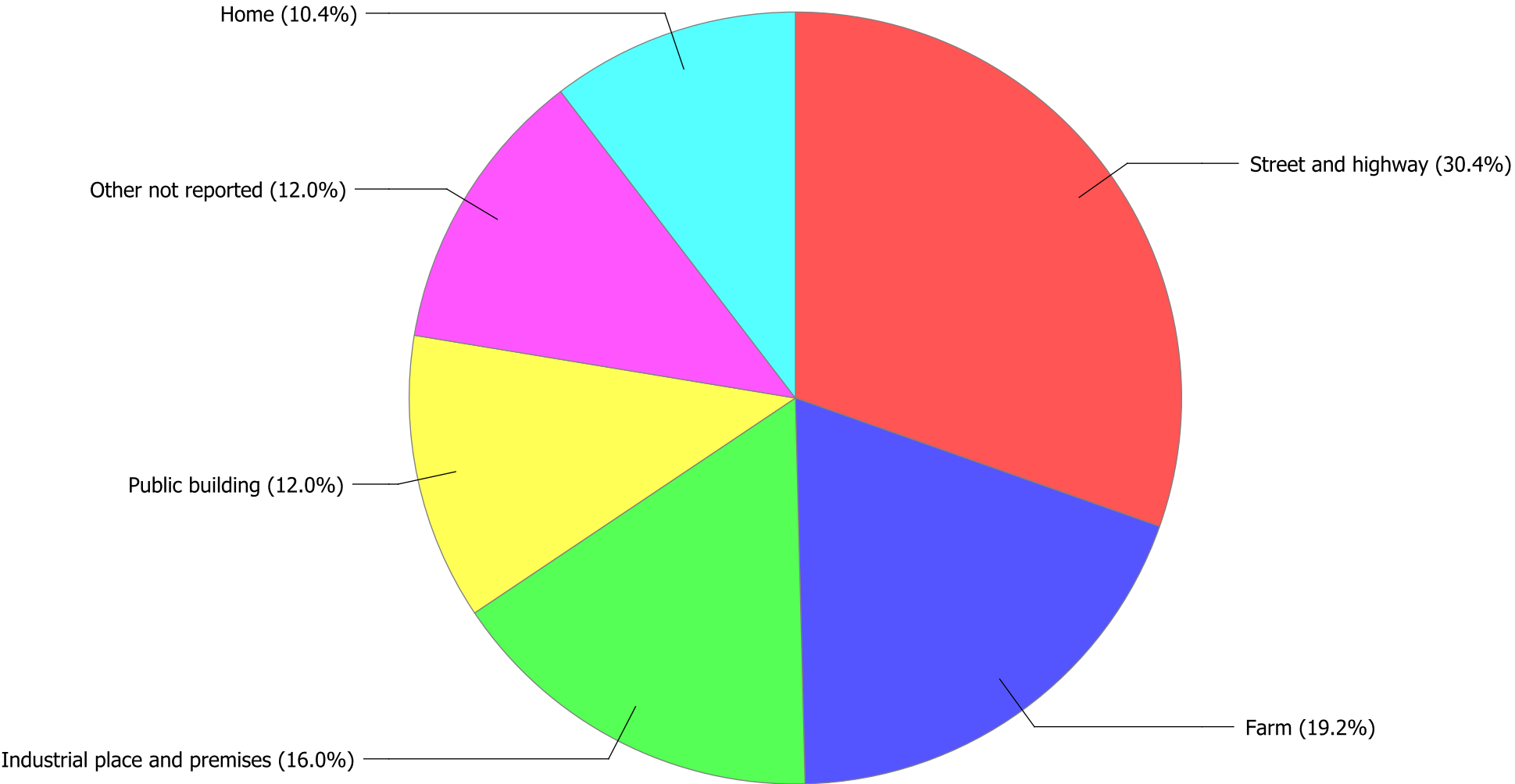


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (125 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Mine and quarry	-
Place for recreation and sport	-
Residential institution	-
Street and highway	38
Farm	24
Industrial place and premises	20
Public building	15
Other not reported	15
Home	13

Chart A2. Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (125 total fatal injuries)

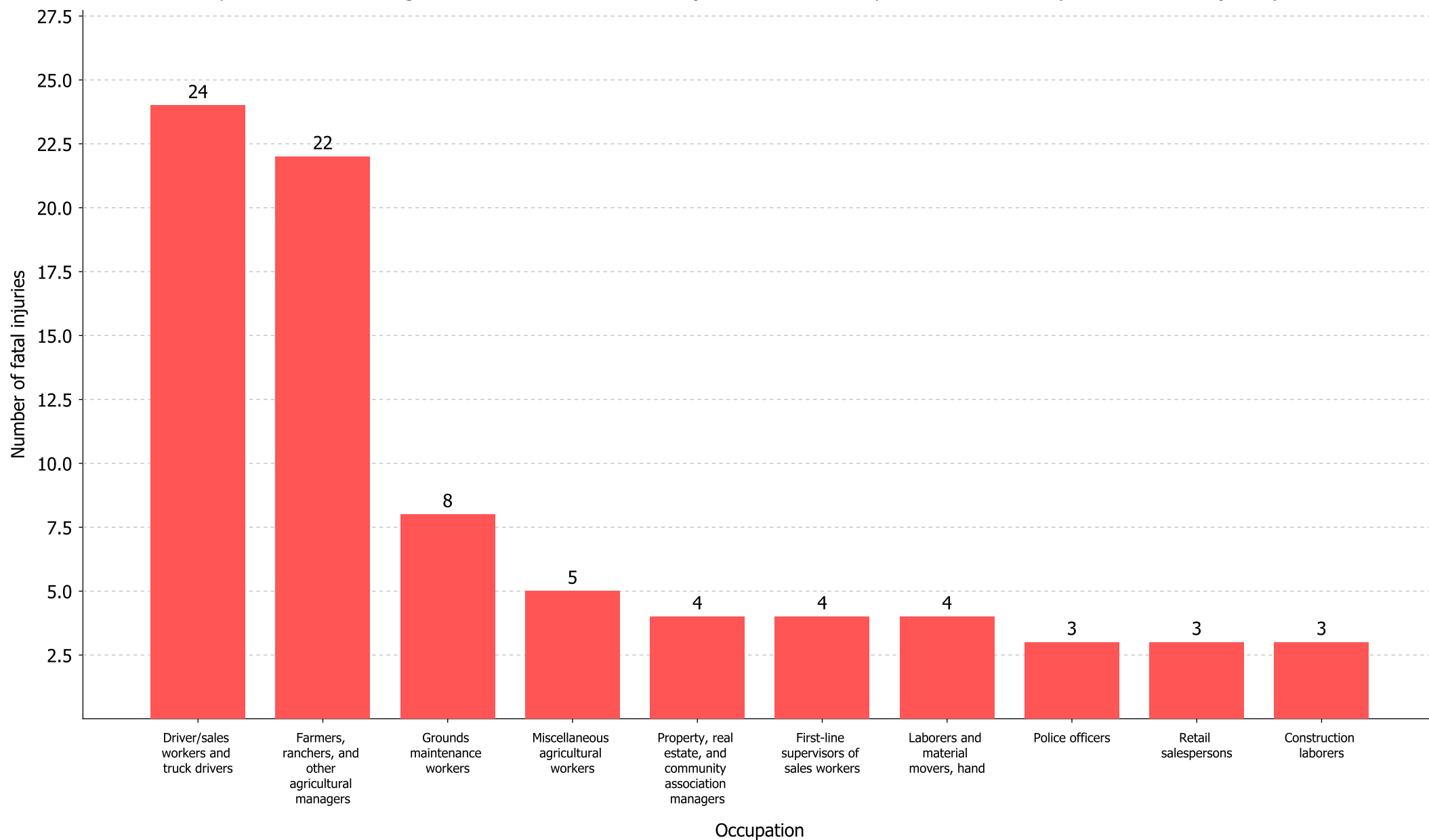


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (125 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	24
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	22
Grounds maintenance workers	8
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	5
Property, real estate, and community association managers	4
First-line supervisors of sales workers	4
Laborers and material movers, hand	4
Police officers	3
Retail salespersons	3
Construction laborers	3

Chart A3.Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (125 total fatal injuries)



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

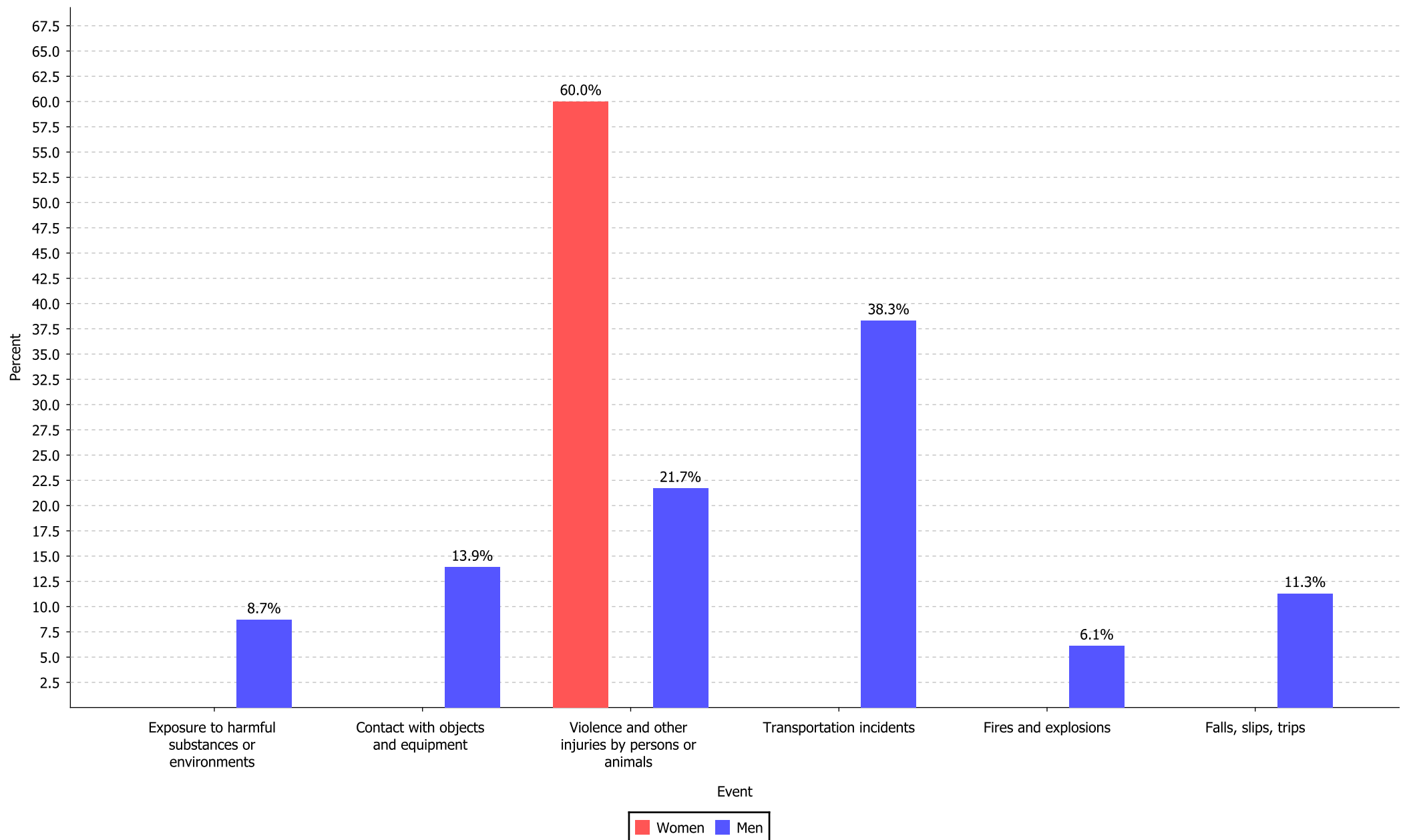


Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (115 men, 10 women)

Characteristics	Men	Women
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10	-
Contact with objects and equipment	16	-
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	25	6
Transportation incidents	44	-
Fires and explosions	7	-
Falls, slips, trips	13	-

Chart A4. Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (115 men, 10 women)

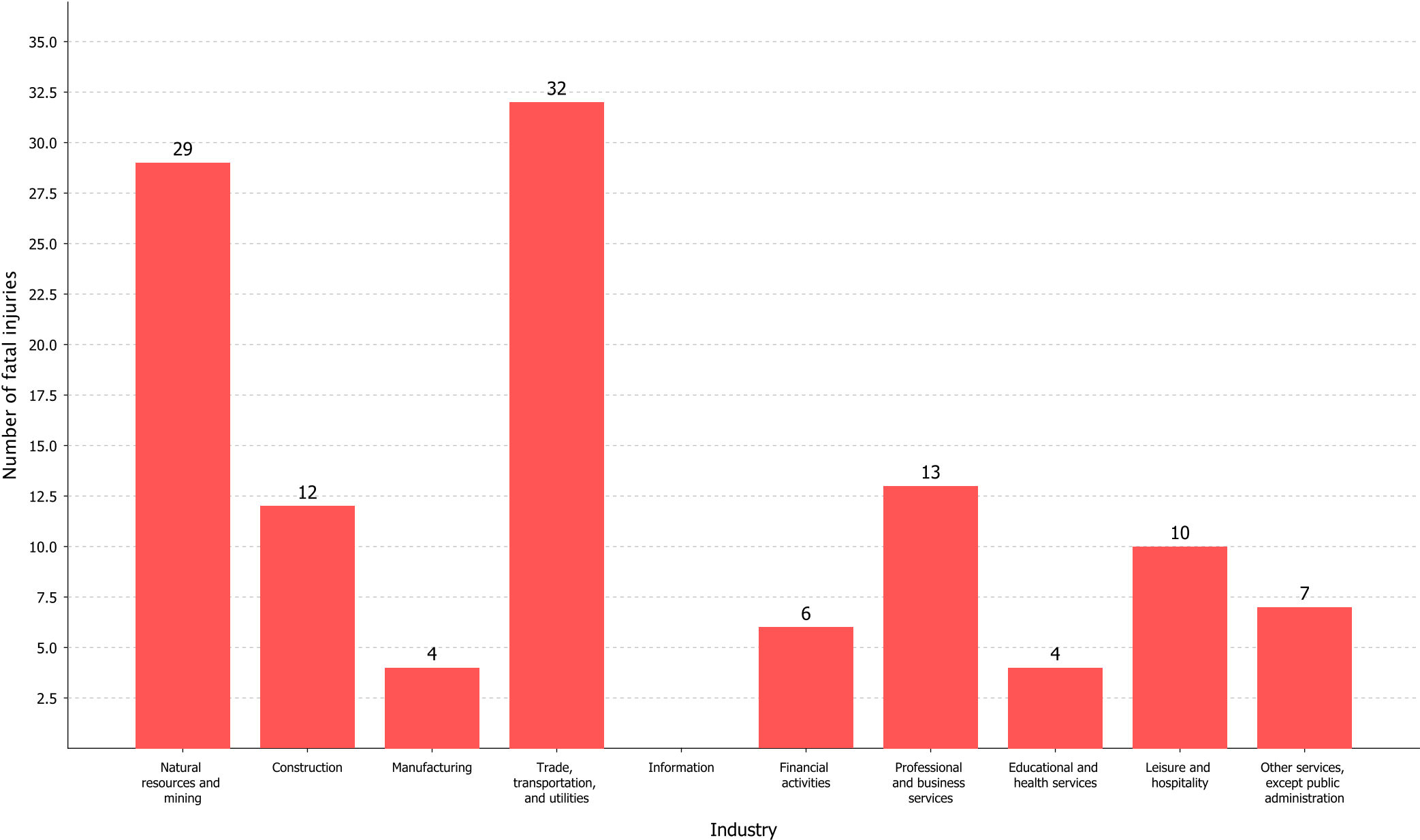
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (125 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Natural resources and mining	29
Construction	12
Manufacturing	4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32
Information	-
Financial activities	6
Professional and business services	13
Educational and health services	4
Leisure and hospitality	10
Other services, except public administration	7

Chart A5. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2017 (125 total fatal injuries)

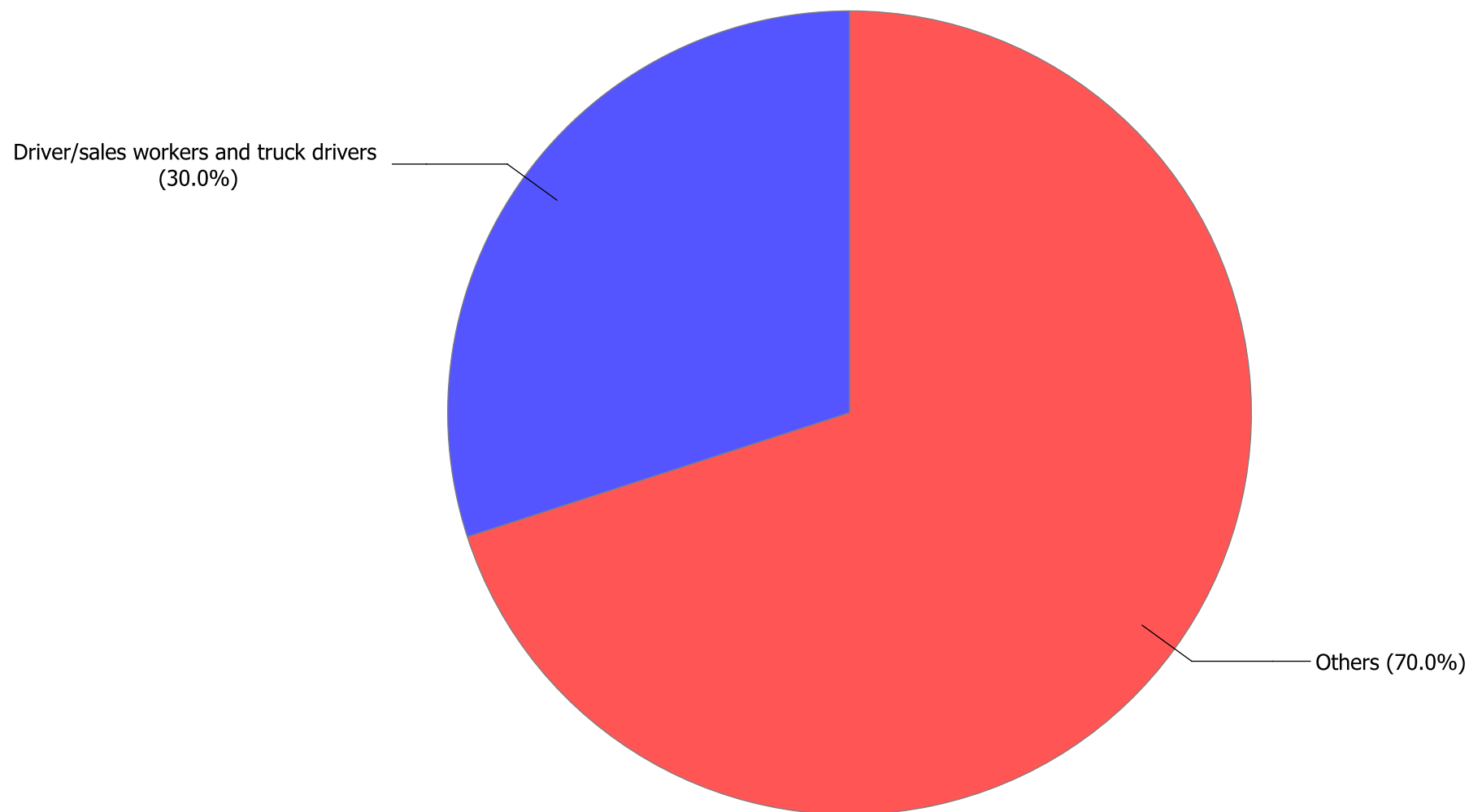


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2017 (10 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Others	7
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	3

Chart A6. Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2017 (10 total fatal injuries)



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2017

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<b>Total</b>		125	31	46	8	13	11	16
<b>Private industry</b>		111	25	40	8	13	10	15
<b>Goods producing</b>		43	3	22	3	5	3	7
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>		29	--	16	--	--	--	7
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>		29	--	16	--	--	--	7
Crop production	111	21	--	15	--	--	--	4
Other crop farming	1119	21	--	15	--	--	--	4
All other crop farming	11199	21	--	15	--	--	--	4
Animal production and aquaculture	112	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	11211	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming	112111	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>		10	--	5	--	3	--	--
<b>Construction</b>		10	--	5	--	3	--	--
Construction of buildings	236	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	2361	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	23611	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>		68	22	18	5	8	7	8
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>		31	13	11	--	--	3	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2017

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>		9	7	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>		17	3	10	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	484	15	3	9	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	14	3	8	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	48411	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	7	--	4	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial activities</b>		6	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Rental and leasing services	532	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		13	--	3	--	3	--	4
<b>Professional and technical services</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>		10	--	3	--	--	--	4
Administrative and support services	561	9	--	--	--	--	--	4
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	7	--	--	--	--	--	3
Landscaping services	56173	7	--	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		9	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		7	5	--	--	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	722	5	3	--	--	--	--	--



TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2017

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	811	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive mechanical and electrical repair and maintenance	81111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
General automotive repair	811111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>6</sup></b>		14	6	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Federal government</b>		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government</b>		9	--	5	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>		8	--	5	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		6	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

**TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019

**TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
<b>Total</b>	125	46	25	13	5	15	13
<b>Private industry</b>	111	40	22	12	3	14	12
<b>Goods producing</b>	43	22	9	11	--	--	--
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	29	16	3	11	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>	29	16	3	11	--	--	--
Crop production	21	15	3	10	--	--	--
Other crop farming	21	15	3	10	--	--	--
All other crop farming	21	15	3	10	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	10	5	5	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	10	5	5	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings	4	3	3	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>	68	18	13	--	--	12	11

**TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	31	11	8	--	--	7	6
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	9	--	--	--	--	4	3
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	17	10	7	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	15	9	6	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	14	8	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	10	6	4	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial activities</b>	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Rental and leasing services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	13	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and technical services</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>	10	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	--

**TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Food services and drinking places	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive repair and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive mechanical and electrical repair and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
General automotive repair	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>4</sup></b>	14	6	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Federal government</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government</b>	9	5	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>	8	5	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

**TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Construction	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Transportation	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2017

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	125	100.0	69	100.0	14	100.0	42	100.0
<b>Goods producing</b>	45	36.0	16	23.2	--	--	27	64.3
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	29	23.2	5	7.2	--	--	24	57.1
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>	29	23.2	5	7.2	--	--	24	57.1
Crop production	21	16.8	3	4.3	--	--	18	42.9
Other crop farming	21	16.8	3	4.3	--	--	18	42.9
All other crop farming	21	16.8	3	4.3	--	--	18	42.9
Animal production and aquaculture	6	4.8	--	--	--	--	4	9.5
Cattle ranching and farming	5	4.0	--	--	--	--	3	7.1
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4	3.2	--	--	--	--	3	7.1
Beef cattle ranching and farming	4	3.2	--	--	--	--	3	7.1
<b>Construction</b>	12	9.6	7	10.1	--	--	3	7.1
<b>Construction</b>	12	9.6	7	10.1	--	--	3	7.1
Construction of buildings	4	3.2	3	4.3	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	6	4.8	4	5.8	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	4	3.2	3	4.3	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4	3.2	4	5.8	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4	3.2	4	5.8	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>	80	64.0	53	76.8	12	85.7	15	35.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	32	25.6	23	33.3	--	--	8	19.0

**TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	3	2.4	3	4.3	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	9	7.2	6	8.7	--	--	3	7.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	18	14.4	12	17.4	--	--	5	11.9
Truck transportation	15	12.0	10	14.5	--	--	5	11.9
General freight trucking	14	11.2	10	14.5	--	--	4	9.5
General freight trucking, local	4	3.2	4	5.8	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	10	8.0	6	8.7	--	--	4	9.5
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	7	5.6	6	8.7	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial activities</b>	6	4.8	4	5.8	--	--	--	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	5	4.0	4	5.8	--	--	--	--
Rental and leasing services	3	2.4	3	4.3	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	13	10.4	10	14.5	--	--	3	7.1
<b>Professional and technical services</b>	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>	10	8.0	8	11.6	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	9	7.2	7	10.1	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	7	5.6	5	7.2	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	7	5.6	5	7.2	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational and health services</b>	4	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational services</b>	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--



TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2017

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	10	8.0	9	13.0	--	--	--	--
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	7	5.6	7	10.1	--	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	5	4.0	5	7.2	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	4	3.2	4	5.8	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	4	3.2	4	5.8	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	7	5.6	5	7.2	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	7	5.6	5	7.2	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive repair and maintenance	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive mechanical and electrical repair and maintenance	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
General automotive repair	3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>	8	6.4	--	--	8	57.1	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>	8	6.4	--	--	8	57.1	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	5	4.0	--	--	5	35.7	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	5	4.0	--	--	5	35.7	--	--
Police protection	3	2.4	--	--	3	21.4	--	--

**TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2017**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<p><sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm">http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm</a>.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.</p> <p>Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019</p>								

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2017

Primary source and secondary source <sup>2</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	125	43	29	10	4	68	31	--	6	13	--	9	7
<b>Primary Source<sup>4</sup></b>													
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	7	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	6	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drugs, alcohol, and medicines	5	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Machinery</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Parts and materials</b>	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	39	6	5	--	--	27	13	--	--	4	--	6	--
Person--injured or ill worker	14	--	--	--	--	9	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	15	--	--	--	--	12	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Co-worker or work associate of injured or ill worker	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assailant, suspect, inmate	6	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	8	3	3	--	--	5	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	7	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Trees	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Vehicles</b>	56	27	21	5	--	24	13	--	3	5	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	33	7	--	5	--	21	13	--	--	3	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	21	4	--	3	--	14	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	10	3	--	--	--	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delivery truck or van	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	8	3	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	7	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered	22	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractors, PTOs	20	19	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm tractor	19	18	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other sources</b>	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Environmental and elemental conditions	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat--environmental	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Secondary Source<sup>5</sup></b>													
<b>Parts and materials</b>	9	3	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties, chains	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	20	6	--	3	--	14	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Structures other than buildings	6	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guardrails, road dividers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	12	4	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Ground	6	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Tools, instruments, and equipment</b>	25	--	--	--	--	19	10	--	--	--	--	6	--

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2017

Primary source and secondary source <sup>2</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Medical and surgical instruments and equipment	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medical sharps instruments	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Needles, syringes	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	21	--	--	--	--	16	8	--	--	--	--	5	--
Firearms	21	--	--	--	--	16	8	--	--	--	--	5	--
Pistol, handgun, revolver	10	--	--	--	--	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Vehicles</b>	13	5	--	3	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	11	4	--	3	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other sources</b>	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

<sup>5</sup> The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2017

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	125	31	46	8	13	11	16
<b>Management occupations</b>	28	7	16	--	--	--	3
Other management occupations	26	5	16	--	--	--	3
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	22	--	15	--	--	--	3
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	22	--	15	--	--	--	3
Property, real estate, and community association managers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Property, real estate, and community association managers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Protective service occupations</b>	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>	10	--	3	--	--	--	4
Grounds maintenance workers	8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>	9	7	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of sales workers	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of sales workers	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	4
Agricultural workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>	9	--	--	--	4	3	--
Construction trades workers	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction laborers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Production occupations</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	33	4	18	--	5	3	--

**TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2017**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Motor vehicle operators	25	3	16	--	4	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	24	3	15	--	4	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	20	3	13	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019

**TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2017**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	125	46	25	13	5	15	13
<b>Management occupations</b>	28	16	3	10	--	5	4
Other management occupations	26	16	3	10	--	5	4
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	22	15	3	10	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	22	15	3	10	--	--	--
Property, real estate, and community association managers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Property, real estate, and community association managers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Protective service occupations</b>	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>	10	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>	9	--	--	--	--	4	3
Supervisors of sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
First-line supervisors of sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Retail sales workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Production occupations</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	33	18	15	--	--	--	--

**TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2017**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Motor vehicle operators	25	16	13	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	24	15	12	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	20	13	10	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019



**Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2017**

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	125	46	31	16	13	11	8
<b>Employee status</b>							
Wage and salary <sup>4</sup>	83	24	22	8	11	11	7
Self-employed <sup>5</sup>	42	22	9	8	--	--	--
<b>Gender</b>							
Women	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
Men	115	44	25	16	13	10	7
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	17	6	8	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years	25	8	7	3	--	5	--
45 to 54 years	21	6	6	3	--	--	--
55 to 64 years	18	8	--	--	--	--	3
65 years and over	34	14	6	6	6	--	--
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White (non-Hispanic)	101	42	22	13	12	7	5
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	13	--	5	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2017**

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>2</sup> Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>5</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

<sup>6</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019

[illegible]

**TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2017**

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019

**TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2017**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	125	43	29	10	4	68	31	--	6	13	--	9	7
<b>Violence and other injuries by persons or animals</b>	31	3	--	--	--	22	13	--	--	--	--	5	--
Intentional injury by person	28	3	--	--	--	20	12	--	--	--	--	5	--
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	15	--	--	--	--	12	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting by other person--intentional	13	--	--	--	--	11	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury--intentional)	13	--	--	--	--	8	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting--intentional self-harm	7	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	46	22	16	5	--	18	11	--	3	3	--	--	--
Pedestrian vehicular incident	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	25	9	3	5	--	13	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with other vehicle	10	4	--	3	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	8	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	7	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway noncollision incident	7	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	13	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway noncollision incident	10	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	7	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	8	3	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosions	7	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire	6	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Falls, slips, trips</b>	13	5	--	3	--	8	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Falls to lower level	12	5	--	3	--	7	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level	11	5	--	3	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	11	3	--	--	--	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to temperature extremes	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to environmental heat	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to other harmful substances	6	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	5	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	16	7	7	--	--	8	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	13	4	4	--	--	8	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	7	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 24, 2019

# 2017 Appendix: Glossary

## **All other occupational illnesses.**

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

## **Bench marking.**

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

## **Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.**

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

## **Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.**

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

## **Establishment.**

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

## **Event or exposure.**

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall.

## **Fatality rate.**

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows:  $(N/W) \times 100,000$ , where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

## **First-aid treatment.**

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

## **Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).**

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

## **Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.**

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

## **Hours worked.**

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

**Incidence rate.**

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ , where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

**Industry.**

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

**Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.**

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

**Lost-worktime cases.**

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

**Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.**

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

**Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.**

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

**Median days away from work.**

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

**Medical treatment.**

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

**Nature of injury or illness.**

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

**North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).**

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

**Occupation.**

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

## **Occupational groups.**

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

## **Occupational illness.**

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.  
Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.  
Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.  
Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.  
Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

## **Occupational injury.**

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

## **Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).**

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

## **Part of body affected.**

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

## **Privacy concern cases.**

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;



3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

### **Recordable injuries and illnesses.**

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

### **Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.**

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

### **Restricted work activity.**

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

### **Sample.**

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

### **Sample frame.**

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

### **Sampling cell (strata).**

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

### **Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).**

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

### **Source of injury or illness.**

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

### **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.**

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

### **Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.**

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

### **Summary.**

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

**Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.**

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

**Systemic diseases and disorders.**

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

**Temporary help agency.**

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

**Traumatic injuries and disorders.**

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

**Universe.**

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

**Unpaid family workers.**

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

**Wage and salary workers.**

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

**Work environment.**

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

**Work-related injury or illness.**

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

**Work relationship.**

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.